The Chicago Tribune.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUAAY 22, 1872.

The Republican party organization of Kansas held a State Convention at Lawrence, yesterday, to choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The delegates chosen were instructed to vote for General Grant.

The officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company protest vigorously against the proposed Postal Telegraph system. Their argument on the subject was presented to the Senate yesterday, and is printed in our columns this morning.

The semi-monthly reconstruction of the Spanish Cabinet has been effected, the names of the new Ministers, with Sagosta at their head, being furnished this morning. Five out of the eight are Unionists, so that the Cuba annexers may as well rest quiet until the next turn in the wheel occurs.

Another Big Horn excitement is being brewed in Dakota, and along the Missouri Valley. Rich discoveries of gold in the White Earth Valley, near that of the Big Horn, in the Black Hills, are reported on what the Associated Press endorses as "undoubted" authority. Expeditions are already being organized for the "gold fields," and daily instalments of news from these may be expected after a little.

Miss Anthony's soul is marching on in Iowa. The House of Representatives of that State passed to a third reading, yesterday, a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment expunging the word "male" from the Constitution. This amendment has now been adopted in nearly all the Western States—or would have been, but for the "many a slip" which is constantly intervening between the cup and the lip. Legislatures, moved by gallantry or other motives, are fond of presenting the coveted chalice of suffrage to the lips of their fair suitors, and then dashing it away cruelly before a drop of the draught can be swallowed.

A move has been made, which will, let us hope, prove successful toward enforcing effectually the Chicago fire ordinance. The Mayor, the Police Board, and the Board of Public Works, acting in conjunction, have made regulations, whereby, among other new orders, the police force are made auxiliary to the constables of the Board of Public Works in arresting the erection of illegal wooden structures within the fire limits. Now, if citizens having the welfare of the city at heart will add themselves to the list as volunteers, the desired results may be easily effected.

The resolution for an investigation of the sale of arms to Remington *et al.* is enjoying what the theatrical managers would call a glorious run in the United States Senate. Nothing has "drawn" so well in many months. Yesterday's debate was participated in by Senators Morton, Conkling, and Schurz, chiefly, the two first still harping upon Schurz's want of tractability in political affairs. At one point they waked up Trumbull, who demurred to some of their attempts to read Senators out of the party, and reminded the Senate of a case where the Administration and the caucus Senators had been forced by public opinion to follow the independent Senators, instead of the opposite order obtaining. The amendment offered by Mr. Conkling to Mr. Sumner's resolution, by which it was made to order an inquiry into an alleged cabal of Senators and French emissaries, was adopted, which will throw the organization of the Committee into the hands of the go-it-blind friends of the Administration. Judging from the appointments on the New York investigating Committee, however, the same would have happened in any case.

We chronicle in our local columns the resignation of E. C. Larned, Esq., as Chairman of the Committee of Special Relief, working under the auspices of the Relief and Aid Society. The act is prompted by the failing health of Mr. L., and the increasingly imperative demands of his business long neglected for the labor of the Bureau over which he has presided since its organization, shortly after the fire. Mr. Larned, an old and esteemed citizen of Chicago, had removed to New York and established himself in business there; but when the calamity happened to our city, he came hither on an errand of charity, and has remained ever since, giving his undivided and arduous labors to the gigantic relief work which the occasion necessitated. He has had charge of a very important Bureau, requiring nice judgment, consummate skill, lofty impartiality, and strict integrity. That he has furnished these qualities in as great measure as could be humanly expected, the history of the Bureau and the complimentary resolution of the Society bear testimony. Mr. Larned will be succeeded in the Chairmanship by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, who has also been prominently and favorably identified with the work of the Bureau.

Foster, the man who murdered a Mr. Putnam in New York last summer, under circumstances of peculiar heinousness, is likely to get his deserts, after all, having been sentenced to be hanged on the 22d proximo. This is the "street-car homicide" which became so notorious, from the brutal and cold-blooded manner of its perpetration, the victim being a stranger to his murderer, except as he had encountered him on interfering in behalf of some ladies whom Foster was insulting. The ruffian coolly waited his opportunity and beat his victim to death with an iron hook from the driver's dash-board, as he was dismounting from the car. Foster was promptly convicted, though his counsel took advantage, both during and since his trial, of every technicality and artifice possible to be brought to bear in defence of their client. They have still the Supreme Court to fall back upon, and will undoubtedly besiege that tribunal with all their guns. It is *so* hard to hang a murderer in New York! An unfortunate fact—for there is no question but that the law-abiding population of the city would breathe much more freely, if a few Fosters should obtain justice, and cease to breathe at all.

A delegation of prominent Chicagoans, being a portion of the Committee appointed at the recent mass meeting of citizens, has arrived at Washington and taken measures to bring the merits of their cause (the Relief bill) before the Senate. They are armed with arguments and facts which would doubtless convince any unbiased Court in their favor; but when Messrs. Ferry and Carpenter, reinforced by the monopolists of the tariff, go about among members committed to the "protective" policy, and say, "No matter if Chicago is right in this; no matter if we *are* doing her a gross injustice,—if we yield this point our tariff is doomed;" when they pursue this kind of talk, what can you say? To reply "So much the worse for your tariff, if it cannot survive unless allowed to wreak its appetite upon the charred fragments of ruined homes," would doubtless be to the purpose, provided the Protectionists were disposed to listen to reason; but when a public man determines to go as the iron-ring, the lumber-ring and the marble-ring dictate, he generally concludes to leave reason out of the question.

A bill for the remission of certain internal duties on whiskey destroyed by the Chicago fire met with less opposition, since it did not interfere with the subsidies of any "protected" parties, and passed the House readily.

Proposed Improvement of the Harbors of St. Louis and Alton.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The Board of Government Engineers, to examine the surveys and report on the condition of St. Louis and Alton Harbors, held a session this afternoon, and had an informal discussion with the Mayor, City Engineers, and Comptroller, and Chairman of the Harbor Committee of the City Council. The latter laid before the Board a statement of the condition of the river, what is required to improve and preserve the harbor, and urged on the Board the necessity of the establishment of a Western River Bureau and regular yearly appropriations for improvements and for keeping them in repair. It was stated that the Government has appropriated but $35,000 since 1833 for the improvement of this harbor. All the other money spent has come from the City Treasury. No definite action was taken by the Board.

WASHINGTON.

The Chicago Relief Committee and What It Will Have to Contend With.

Text of a Bill to Remit the Tax on Spirits Destroyed in the Chicago Fire.

Further Consideration of Sumner's Resolution in the Senate.

Running Debate Between Morton, Schurz, and Trumbull.

The Pig-Lead Men Call for Continued Protection.

Substance of the Tariff Bill Prepared by the Senate Finance Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF CHICAGO WHISKEY MANUFACTURERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The following is the text of the bill concerning the tax on whiskey destroyed in the Chicago fire:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, on presentation of proof of destruction satisfactory to him, to remit and release the direct tax of 50 cents per gallon due and collectable on the distilled spirits which were in storehouses, in distilleries, and in warehouses of Dickinson, Leach & Co., Thomas Leach, Mason & Crowley, and Keller Distillery Company, and consumed when said warehouses were destroyed by fire on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, except so far as the owners may be indemnified against said tax by a valid claim for insurance.

THE PIG LEAD INTERESTS.

A delegation appointed by the lead manufacturers and smelters from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis, representing nearly all the pig lead consumed, appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day in favor of reducing the present duties on pig lead and its products. The movement was instigated to oppose the views laid before a committee of Congress a few days since, asking that pig lead may be admitted free. It was suggested that the present tariff is as fair as could be arranged for all sections, including the rich ones of the Pacific slope. Mr. James Home, of New York, and Mr. A. T. Gashorn, of Cincinnati, addressed the Committee, the former in behalf of Eastern and the latter of Western interests.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Committee on Banking and Currency are considering a bill, which will probably be reported favorably at the next call, providing that when a National Bank fails, or is placed in the hands of a Receiver, that the private creditors of the bank shall have equal rights with the Government in sharing whatever money may be released. The Committee is disposed either to report against Sherman's bill retiring the 3 per cent certificates, or to allow it to sleep in Committee, unacted upon. The feeling in the Committee is that, even if reported favorable, the House would not pass it.

THE DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Secretary Boutwell was before the Senate Finance Committee to-day, and protested against any action being taken on the Free Tea and Coffee bill. The Secretary intimated that the passage of this bill disarranges all plans entertained by both the Committee of Ways and Means and the Treasury Department for a systematic reduction of the internal revenue and a general overhauling of the tariff. The Committee, however, subsequently reported to the Senate a bill reducing the duty on tea 10 cents, and on coffee to 2 cents.

THE PROPOSED WHISKEY TAX.

At the request of the Committee of Ways and Means, Commissioner Douglass to-day forwarded a draft of the bill prepared at the Internal Revenue Department, and providing for the consolidation of all taxes on whiskey. A careful estimate has been made of the amount of tax per gallon paid under the existing system, but it has been reported to amount to 70 cents. It is stated that the proposed consolidation, as provided for in the Commissioner's bill, will neither add to nor diminish the present tax. The argument for the bill is, that it will lessen the cost of collection and give the Government a lien upon every drop of whiskey manufactured until the taxes are paid.

THE MORMON CASES.

The Attorney General intends to make a motion in the Supreme Court, on Friday, to advance the Mormon cases on the docket, which will doubtless be granted. The cases can then be settled within two or three weeks.

THE INCOME TAX.

Secretary Boutwell, to-day, in reply to a direct question, said he did not desire the re-enactment of any Income Tax law.

THE CHICAGO ODD FELLOWS.

Last night a mass meeting of the order of Odd Fellows was held to listen to an address from E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, in relation to scenes and incidents of the late fire in that city, and an account of the operation of the Odd Fellows' Relief Committee. This Committee has on its rolls 4,861 applications, and has extended ample relief to all who have applied. Very little money is distributed, except in the purchase of tools for mechanics. The Committee received from all sources about $110,000.

OHIO RIVER INTERESTS.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, has arrived as one of the committee appointed at Cincinnati to press the interests of the Ohio River upon the attention of Congress.

WILLARD'S CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The House has fixed a day, four weeks hence, to consider Willard's Civil Service bill.

THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Ogden, Scammon, Bryan, Fisher, Bross, Perkins Bass, C. T. Bowen, Potter Palmer, and Corbin, the Committee of citizens lately arrived here from Chicago, to further the interests of the Chicago Relief bill, held a meeting to consult as to what action it was to take to bring their case most forcibly to the attention of the Senate. A line of operations was agreed upon, which it is not thought advisable to make public at the present time. The Committee generally have found that the entire protective interest is against them. Senator Ferry, and those working with him, are busy making strong appeals to the prejudice of the protective interests. They say that the bill once passed, and free trade will be inaugurated in the country. Another argument used against the bill to catch the votes of Western Senators, is that it will be taken advantage of to flood the whole Western country with merchandise which will have paid no duty. The delegation will visit the President in a body to-morrow. The Administration organ here this morning publishes Mayor Medill's letter to Senator Ferry.

TAX SUSPENDED.

Commissioner Douglass to-day ordered a suspension of the collection of the tax on canned fruits, syrups, jellies, etc., in Schedule C, till Congress takes action on this class of articles. The Committee of Ways and Means have voted to report in favor of abolishing this tax; also that on gas and on savings banks.

TEA AND COFFEE.

A large number of Eastern merchants who have just received large invoices of coffee and tea, on which they have paid duties, have sent protests here against the passage of the bill repealing these articles on the free list. They represent that the decrease in price will immediately ruin their business.

[To the Associated Press.]

HOLIDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—All the public departments will be closed to-morrow in honor of Washington's birthday.

COAST DEFENCES.

General Humphrey, Chief of Engineers, and Colonel Casey were before the Committee on Appropriations to-day asking for three and a quarter millions of dollars for the construction and repair of fortifications. Last year only one million and three quarters were appropriated.

THE TARIFF BILL,

as reported from the Senate Finance Committee, does not abolish the duties on tea and coffee, but fixes them at 10 cents and 3 cents a pound respectively, thus disregarding the recent action of the House. The duties on salt are also unal-tered from those fixed by the bill before it was recommitted. The general reduction of 10 per cent in the tariff was adhered to. Among the changes is considerable reduction in the duties on leather. A large number of additional articles are added to the free list, being such as do not compete with American production. After the 1st day of July next the duties are to be reduced 10 per centum on cottons, wools, silks, iron and steel, metals, except pig iron and steel rails, earthenware, leather, and India rubber.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

THE SALT DUTY.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the House bill to repeal the duty on salt was made the special order for March 11.

PACIFIC MAILS.

The bill in regard to the transmission of overland mails during the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

The bill went over.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S PROTEST.

Mr. CONKLING presented a protest of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the postal telegraph scheme, and moved that it be printed.

SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged sales of arms to French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. MORTON, having the floor, continued his speech commenced yesterday, and claimed that Mr. Schurz remained in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and that he was in affiliation with the Missouri Liberals, who were making a war upon the Republican party itself.

Mr. Morton here had read a resolution in the Missouri Liberal platform, which, he said, if it meant anything, meant free trade. The platform also contained a covert reference to the Sunday laws in some States, that was of course intended for the Germans. The whole platform was essentially a Democratic document. He would now ask the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) whether, since the first Monday in December, 1870, he (Mr. Schurz) had voted with the Republican party in the Senate on any question of a political character.

Mr. SCHURZ. I think amnesty is a question of a political character. The President recommended that an amnesty should be given, and I am sure I voted for that. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON. When did the Senator vote for it? If I mistake not, when the vote was taken on the amnesty bill he either voted against it, or he did not vote on it at all.

Mr. SCHURZ. I voted in favor of amendments that were calculated to strengthen the Amnesty bill, and when finally the bill was overburdened so that it could not pass in that form, I did not vote at all, and the Senator (Mr. Morton) will remember that he voted for all of the amendments, which he was sure would kill the Amnesty bill.

Mr. MORTON. I think the Senator voted to keep it in such form as that. It would change the naturalization laws.

Mr. SCHURZ. The Senator will not dispute that I advocated the policy proposed by the President of the United States in his message, and I think that in that respect I showed far better an administration man than he did. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON. Ah! sir, that kind of thing will not do. I will not say it is very smart, but it is dodging the main question. The Senator is for universal amnesty, and he cannot say that the President or Republican party is in favor of that. The Senator stands with the Democrats upon the question of amnesty, as he does on all others, so far as I know.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Mr. Morton's remarks tended to place him (Trumbull) in a false position. He had stated distinctly that he was in favor of the Amnesty bill as it came from the House, and he had voted against all amendments, because he feared they would defeat the bill.

Mr. MORTON. How did the Senator know it would defeat the bill? Two or three additional votes would have saved the Amnesty bill, with all the amendments on it, but that Amnesty bill was not a party measure, and when the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) refers to that bill as the only measure on which he has voted with the Republican party since the first Monday of December, 1870, it is confessing that upon all other questions for the last fifteen months he has voted solely with the Democratic party.

Mr. SCHURZ. I can tell the Senator another political question on which I voted with the Republican party. The resolution to investigate the abuse of the New York Custom House. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON. The Senator did vote in favor of that, but I regret that he has impaired the force of that instance very much, for I think he himself has contributed to make the country believe that the majority here opposed that investigation. I am glad to have him, even at this late day, rectify that huge calumny sent abroad over the country.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would mention another subject. Civil Service reform. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Schurz had indeed introduced a Civil Service Reform bill which had not been considered with favor, but he (Morton) would predict that when there should come a political measure of Civil Service Reform before the Senate sustaining the President, Senators Schurz and Trumbull would be found voting against it.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Does the Senator (Morton) forget that the system inaugurated by the President was inaugurated on an amendment offered by me to an Appropriation bill in the last Congress, and that when the President in his message announced what he proposed to do, I took occasion to express my gratification at it?

Mr. MORTON said the President had acted on the amendment offered to an Appropriation bill, but the system adopted by the President had not received the approbation of Senator Trumbull. He repeated that those who meant to sustain Republican principles must stand by the party. The Liberals seemed to have an idea that the Democrats would come over to them, but they would soon discover their mistake. The mountain would not go to Mohammed. The Liberals would find themselves dissolved in the Democratic party, like flies in vinegar. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON then discussed the question of the sales of arms. The carcass of the resolution, he said, now lay exposed to the public gaze, exhaling the most unwholesome odors, arising from the untruthful character of its preamble, and from its hostile purpose. The movers of it had labored hard to create the suspicion which they acknowledged to be their highest ambition, but the attempt was an inglorious failure. They had abandoned, one after another, the positions they had taken at the beginning. They had started with a discrepancy of $1,700,000, but the discrepancy had disappeared. The Senators from Missouri and Massachusetts (Schurz and Sumner) had admitted all away. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) had, yesterday, substantially given up the charge of illegal manufacture of cartridges at the United States workshops. He saw that Senator shake his head, but if he had the Senator's speech he would prove what he said. The Senator had also omitted, yesterday, all reference to the job and military ring.

Mr. SCHURZ: I virtually repeated yesterday my language on that subject.

Mr. MORTON could not remember it. He would, however, acknowledge that Mr. Schurz made one new point yesterday when charging that our Government dealt directly with the French Commission of Armament at Tours.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had only quoted from a French newspaper report of the testimony of M. Lecesne.

Mr. MORTON said this was a mere newspaper statement, but admitting the report of Lecesne's testimony to be correct, he could show from Remington's statements, and Mr. Schurz's own admissions, that the testimony was false.

Mr. SCHURZ. Remington himself says that he treated directly with the Ordnance Department.

Mr. MORTON. No, he does not say any such thing. He says that he bought arms of the Department as a merchant before the Department knew he was an agent of France, and that as soon as they discovered he was a French agent they refused to sell him any more.

Mr. Morton continued his argument at length. In any case the President had no responsibility for what was done, because the act of Congress had directed the Secretary of War to sell those ordnance stores without the intervention of the President; the President being out of the question. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had himself exonerated the Secretary of War, and nobody remained to bear the blame of any wrong that might have been done, but the Chief of Ordnance. But no wrong had been done, nor did any ground exist for even suspecting wrong doing. The arms were of a discarded pattern, and, therefore, might be sold under the law. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) had made a sensational statement yesterday about the quickness with which certain arms had passed from the Department into the hands of the French, saying that within twenty-four hours from the sale by the Department 20 per cent had been paid on them by the French agent at New York. Now, the fact was that this payment had to be made within twenty-four hours by the rule of the Department, but it was made to the Department by the merchants who purchased, and if the French agent at New York repaid the amount, it had nothing to do with our Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Morton said that the last miserable shred of this pretended case had been swept away. The movers of the preamble and resolution had attempted to conceal their design under cover of zeal for the honor and purity of our Government; but he had chosen to go behind the veil and expose their real object.

Mr. SCHURZ said that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had chosen to assert that the case had been all swept away. Against that assertion he would put his own, that Mr. Morton had not even touched the argument he (Schurz) had made on Tuesday. He could not allow Mr Morton to define his political position by other men's speeches. Mr. Schurz denied that he was attempting to build up a German Know-Nothing party.

Calls for the question on the amendment of Mr. Conkling.

Mr. CONKLING said that as the word "spy" had been criticized as offensive, he was willing that it should be struck out.

Mr. SUMNER said he wished to call the attention of the Senate to the meaning of Mr. Conkling's amendment.

Mr. SUMNER then read from Vattell and other authorities to show that its employment belonged only to a state of war, and that when caught they were condemned to capital punishment. Therefore, the Senate would bear in mind that if this French spy should be caught he must be executed according to the laws of war. [Laughter.] He also read the definition of the word emissary, and said that the use of these two words by Mr. Conkling in this amendment not only implied ignorance of language, but was also an insult to a friendly power, France.

Mr. CONKLING said he was after things, not words, in his amendment, and he wished it understood that he should follow this investigation wherever it might lead. He then said he must say a word in reference to the very airy exhibition made yesterday by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz). The honorable Senator had told the Senate that he stood on the perilous edge of battle.

Mr. SCHURZ. No.

Mr. CONKLING. Not in those words, Mr. President, but he told us that he had stood on the battle-field and faced a thousand men.

Mr. SCHURZ. I did not say that.

Mr. CONKLING. How many thousands did the Senator say he had faced?

Mr. SCHURZ repeated, correctly, what he did say on Tuesday.

Mr. CONKLING (excitedly), Mr. President: The Senator did not say that. I appeal to the Senate and to those who heard him. He did not say that. The Senator made a statement which roused the titter in the galleries, and I appeal to the Senators who hear me when I deny that that was his statement. He said he had stood in the presence of men more dangerous than the Senator he referred to (Mr. Conkling himself), and he said he had stood in the presence of a thousand of them, and his heart had not blanched.

Mr SCHURZ. I will repeat now to the Senator my exact language: I said "On the paths of duty I have walked I have met men far more dangerous than he is, and before a thousand of them my heart will not quail," I repeat that. [Subdued applause.]

Mr. CONKLING said that Mr. Schurz had also assumed that he was too high or too well-known to have his conduct investigated. He (Conkling), did not know that in this Republic there was any one too high to be subject to investigation, but if any such person existed, it certainly was not that member of the Senate who came here to insinuate that the President of the United States had drabbled the robes of his great office in the nasty mire of personal corruption. [Subdued applause.] The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz), had made this imputation. It was contained in a pamphlet which was circulated by the Democrats in New Hampshire. The Senator who could make such imputation with no reason to believe it to be false, must not shrink if the hand of investigation is pointed to him, lest the uncharitable should remember that it is "the hit bird that flutters." [Subdued applause.]

Mr. SCHURZ said if he had done anything yesterday that looked like strutting he must beg the Senator's pardon for having encroached on the exclusive privilege of the distinguished Senator from New York, [laughter] and if he had done anything like boasting, it certainly was not very much. He had only said that he would not quail before a thousand men of this kind, and surely that would be no great demonstration of courage. [Renewed laughter.] But, said Mr. Schurz, he has leveled one shaft at me which, to judge from the magnificence with which he pronounced it, and from the fearful ponderosity of his looks, he deemed decidedly crushing. He said I dared to come here and throw out an insinuation against the Chief of this Republic as to his being connected with some very questionable practices in New York. Sir, let me say to the Senator and country, that all the statements I then made on that subject I am willing to stand by to-day.

Mr. SCHURZ then repeated what he said in the Senate in the debate on the resolution to investigate the New York Custom House, about mysterious powers stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself, which sustained the general order system in New York. He insisted that he had stated only the facts, and had drawn from them only the conclusion that every sane mind must draw. The Senator from New York might talk about insinuations, but he could neither disprove facts nor refute the conclusion.

Mr. CONKLING read from Mr. Schurz's former speech on this subject to show how at variance it was, and repeated that the man who threw out such insinuations against the highest officer of the Republic, must not be tender when his own conduct was pointed out for investigation.

Mr. SCHURZ hoped that even the Senator from New York did not mean to insinuate that he wanted to avoid an investigation. He had already promised to vote for that Senator's amendment, and he would vote for it, as he said yesterday, with all the scorn it deserved. The people would judge between himself and the Senator from New York, between the man who stood before the country exposing himself to obloquy for the sake of a cause which he had shown to be founded on truth, and honesty, and another who vociferated against it, and who had never yet shown that he had courage, in the face of the powers that be, to draw an honest conclusion.

Mr. Conkling's amendment was modified by substituting the words "agent or officer" for "spy" or "emissary," and it was then adopted,—yeas, 49; nays, 1,—Mr. Sprague.

Mr. SUMNER proposed to withdraw the preamble, so that the Senate might might vote directly on the resolution, but Mr. SHERMAN objected, and the Vice President decided that the preamble was part of the resolution and could not be withdrawn.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment directing the committee to investigate the sales of arms for the whole fiscal year, and omitting direction to inquire who were the real parties in interest. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that it was desirable that the investigation should be conducted by the Committee, the members of which were in favor of it, and as the adoption of Mr. Conkling's amendment would make it improper for the mover of this investigation to set upon the Committee, he thought it would be better to pass the original resolution, and assign the investigation proposed by Mr. Conkling to another committee. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the amendment had been adopted.

Pending this motion, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. SPEER (Pa.) presented a remonstrance from the Miners' and Laborers' Association of Western Pennsylvania against a reduction of the tariff on coal and iron.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service Reform bill, which was reported yesterday, was made the special order for to-day four weeks.

FREE MACHINERY.

The Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the free importation of machines for spinning yarn.

UTAH JUDICIAL MATTERS.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the Attorney General was requested to furnish information concerning the civil criminal cases now pending in the United States Courts of Utah, and as to jurors and expenses therefor.

HOLIDAY.

It was agreed to observe to-morrow as a holiday.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. MARSHALL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

CHICAGO BILL.

Mr. BURCHARD (Ill.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill directing the Commissioners of Internal Revenue to remit to certain firms in Chicago the tax on spirits in bonded warehouses destroyed in the great fire. After considerable discussion, the bill was amended so as to make deductions in reimbursement of tax, so far as covered by valid insurance, and was passed.

CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the Senate bill to amend the National Currency act, by striking out Leavenworth as one of the places for the redemption of banking currency. Passed.

Mr. HOOPER also reported back adversely the bill increasing the circulation of the currency thirty millions. Laid on table.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House voted to observe to-morrow, the 22d, as a holiday, and then went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.), five Central American missions were reduced to one, with a Minister resident at Nicaragua, to be accredited also to the other Central American States.

Mr. POTTER moved to strike out the clause for the mission to Paraguay and Uruguay. Rejected.

Mr. BANKS moved to place the Russian mission among the first-class missions, the Minister's salary to be $17,500.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed the motion. He protested against such a compliment to Russia, and said he did not know of one friendly act of that power toward the United States. There could be no such thing as kindly feeling between the American Republic and the Russian despotism.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, advocated the proposition on the ground that, as the missions to England, France, and Germany were first class, it would be a slight to Russia not to put her on the same footing. Russia was from the very nature of things the friend of the United States, and had shown friendship from the time of the struggle of the Colonies for independence up to the present time.

Mr. BROOKS (New York) sustained the proposition, and spoke of the necessity of opening telegraphic lines between the Pacific States and Russia.

Messrs. WOOD, BUTLER (Mass.) and MORGAN favored the proposition.

Mr. POTTER opposed it.

Mr. HOLMAN deplored the intimation that the United States should ever have an ally in the despotic Government of Russia. He would rather have a first-class mission sent to the brave little Republic of Switzerland than to the hoary despotism of Russia.

After further discussion the proposition was agreed to.

Various other amendments to the bill were offered and discussed.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, the vote on it and various amendments to be taken Friday next.

The House adjourned till Friday.

WISCONSIN.

Report of the Lake Cable Committee to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce—Interesting Will Case.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the Noon Board of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, the Lake Cable Committee made their final report, in which the project is strongly recommended. In view of the great railroad interests now concentrating at Grand Haven, they consider this route destined to be one of the greatest channels of commerce between the West and Atlantic seaboard, and the railroad and steamship interests alone will, at no distant day, require cable communication between the two shores.

An important will case is being tried before the United States District Court, involving $500,000. The complainant is Mrs. Angeline Amory, and Samuel Bond and John Amory are defendants. Mrs. Amory claims to be the widow of James Amory, who died in Aug., 1868, leaving the estate to the defendants, to the exclusion of Angeline Amory. The case comes from Fond du Lac County. The plaintiff claims that the will is a forgery, and defendants claim, and will attempt to prove, that plaintiff was not the wife, but mistress, of James Amory, though they lived together 30 years, and had 8 children. The decision is looked forward to with great interest.

Ohio Chess Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Max Judd, at the chess tournament to-night, won his fifth game. He has played with the best players, and will probably win every game, and leave with a clean score. He used but one of the six hours of play tonight. He has won two games of Dr. Meredith, one of Mr. Johnson, and one of Mr. Belknap. The tournament will last another week probably.

War Department Weather Prognostics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The barometer will probably continue rising with pleasant weather on Thursday over the Lakes, Ohio Valley and Eastern States. An area of light rain will advance by Thursday morning into North Carolina. Partially cloudy and clear weather with rising temperature will prevail in the Gulf States. Rainy weather in Georgia and Northern Florida, and clear away during the night. Westerly winds will increase in New England, but diminish from New York to Wisconsin. An area of low barometer will develop on Thursday in the Missouri valley.

Mr. Greeley on Conventions and Caucuses.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Mr. Greeley in to-morrow's *Tribune* says:

"The national Conventions or caucuses are simply voluntary assemblages of the people. They have no legal authority or binding force, and pretend to none. If you choose to subscribe to the platform and vote for the candidates, or any one of them, you may. If you prefer to support the candidates and spurn the platform, or to approve generally the principles avowed, and not vote for the candidates, that course is open to you. The nominating Convention at best puts up a guide board whose directions you are at perfect liberty to consult or ignore, heed or disregard. He concludes by telling people to "Hear and heed all proper suggestions of candidates, and then vote exactly as their own unfettered judgment shall dictate."

Telegraphic Brevities.

The peach crop of Delaware the present year will probably be less than half a full crop.

—A State Convention of those in favor of woman suffrage is called to meet at Kalamazoo, Mich., March 14, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

—Mary Jane Casey, a young colored woman, was arrested at DesMoines yesterday, charged with infanticide in three cases. The proof of her guilt is positive.

—Mrs. G. D. Garby, of Mechanicsburg, Ind., last night burned herself and child mortally, by kindling fire in a stove with coal oil. The can exploded in her hands.

—Dr. Tourjee has already received applications from over 8,000 singers for the Grand International Jubilee chorus, the Handel and Haydn Society heading the list.

—There is considerable excitement at Carraville, Tenn., over the discovery of rich deposits of lead and other ores by the Memphis Company, which recently purchased mining land at that place.

—William Smuel, an inmate of the County Poor House, at Dubuque, Iowa, who lived seven weeks without food or nourishment other than a daily allowance of one pint of whiskey, died on Sunday last.

—The Ohio State Board of Agriculture have decided to locate the Ohio State Fair for the next two years at Mansfield. The fair will be held from the 2d to the 6th of September. Increased premiums are to be offered.

—John Johnson, who killed Singleton at Chattanooga last week, killed himself yesterday morning, a few miles west of Elgin, Ill. He arrived in Elgin last week. The DeKalb County Sheriff went to arrest him, and he preferred death to arrest.

—The Union Pacific Railroad is now reported clear of snow. A wash-out of the track on the West Division detained trains eight hours. A collision occurred yesterday between two freight trains near Medicine Bow. The Engines were badly damaged, and several cars ditched.

—Letters from Head Quarters at Prescott, Arizona, say the Apaches have nearly all left the Reservations, having accumulated all supplies of flour and meat possible, served out to them from the Government stores, and are evidently preparing for a vigorous campaign against the troops and settlers.

—The managers of the Nashville Exposition have awarded a contract for enlarging the present Exposition Building, preparatory to opening it in May. The building, when finished, will cover an area of 70,000 square feet. The Exposition is intended to be National, and will be open to competition from all sections of the country. Everything will be done to make it more successful, if possible, than than of last year.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Thos. J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Thursday evening at the Masonic Building, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. Brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.
LISLE BURNAM, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

The first Swedish Lodge, 479, will be instituted by J. C. SMITH, M. W. G. M. at Rainbow Lodge Room, corner Robey and West Madison-sts., this evening at 7 o'clock. Members of the order are invited.

NECK DRESSINGS, ETC.

Spring Novelties.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Neck Dressings, from London and Paris.
Reynier's, first quality, DOG SKIN GLOVES.
Paris made SILK SUSPENDERS.
English Collars and Cuffs. Just received.

BROWN & PRIOR,
441 WABASH-AV.

BRICKS.

BRICK FOR SALE.

Philadelphia Pressed.

I have the Agency of one of the largest yards in the city, and am receiving consignments daily. Will be sold in large or small lots at market rates.

ALSO,

300,000 Superior White Common Brick.
150,000 Large Red and White Brick.
75,000 Large Red Brick that are in the city ready for delivery. Will be sold cheap.

JOSEPH M. LYONS,
105 South Clinton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The following named Government Stores will be sold at public auction, at FORT GIBSON, IND. TER., sale to commence March 13, 1872: 500 cords wood, 200 tons hay, 7 army wagons, 1 ambulance, 21 benches, 39 double bunks, 5 cook stoves, 22 heating stoves, stove pipe, mess tables, office chairs, harness, horse covers, wagon bows, neck yokes, lines, riding saddles, bridles, wagon covers, saddle blankets, blacksmiths', carpenters' and wheelwrights' tools, 1 brick machine, 2 mowing machines, 4 horse rakes, 6 hay presses, bush hooks, coal hooks, mattocks, hoes, corn brooms, pumps, 1,451 lbs. rope, etc. Also a quantity of clothing and camp and garrison equipage, consisting of uniform jackets, bed sacks, musquito bars, spades, axes, tents, etc. By authority of the Secretary of War.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Qr. Mr. General, C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.
Office Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. Mo., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 13, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

To our Customers, Friends, and Acquaintance.

(Meat Market, established 1842.)

Washington Meat Market,

53 HUBBARD-COURT.

Before the fire, 58 to 62 Washington-st. Meat A No. 1, as formerly. All kinds of Meat. Our customers are our reference. Our name and reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of our meat. After a while I shall transfer my business to my sons, RUDOLPH and ALBERT, and I can guarantee their business integrity.
RUDOLPH WEHRLE.

R. W. DOBSON, S. G. RHOADES.
DOBSON & RHOADES,
Civil Engineers, City and County Surveyors, Room 5, Nos. 19 and 21 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

P. J. SEXTON,
Carpenter Contractor and Builder,
Is prepared to make estimates and contracts for any kind of work in the building line. Communications addressed Box 55, Builders' Exchange, will be promptly attended to.

Ladies' Dresses
Made and fitted tastefully, in the latest styles, by Madame KUESSNER, French Dressmaker, 835 State.

WANTED.

Wanted, Bookkeeper

For a lumber yard. Must be a good writer; quick at figures; accurate, and not afraid to work. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating age, references and salary required, to LUMBER, care Carrier 71.

OTTOMANS, &C.

To the Ladies.

Call and see the ALEXIS OTTOMAN. HASSOCKS and OTTOMANS made to order at 666 State-st., cor. Cass.
GARNETT & HAPPELL.

VENEERS.

RED CEDAR
And all kinds of
VENEERS.
T. S. CONSTANTINE,
15 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE.

BRICK AND TILE MACHINE

For sale or exchange for what it will bring. Is one of the best in the market.
GEO. H. HESS,
corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

$100,000

Worth of Watches, at almost your own price, to pay advances. Silver American, only $12; ladies' gold watches, $18; good open-face watches, $3; carpenters' and all kinds of tools, revolvers, violins, accordions, silk, cloth, clothing, etc., at half price. JAMES C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 24 North Canal-st., between Randolph and Lake. Cash paid for old gold, silver, and old watches.

HATS.

SILK HATS.

DUNLAP STYLE, BROADWAY STYLE,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND
LIGHT WEIGHT.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 Wabash-av.

TO COUNTRY HATTERS.

We invite attention to our superior facilities for the manufacture of

FASHIONABLE SILK HATS.

We are the oldest firm in the Hat Trade in Chicago.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
513 Wabash-av.

Dress and Business HATS,
Of Superior Quality and Fashion, at low prices.
BISHOP & BARNES,
Fashionable Hatters,
460 WABASH-AV.

INSURANCE.

THOMAS W. BLAYNEY,
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE AGENT,
43 West Washington-st.

INTERNATIONAL INS. CO., N. Y.
ASSETS, $1,065,111.72.

STATE INS. CO., MISSOURI.
ASSETS, $714,685.14.

All Losses by the Great Fire Paid in Full.

INSOLVENT
New York Insurance Companies.

All parties holding claims against insolvent New York Companies are requested to meet at Tremont House this Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, to unite in a course of action. It is of the utmost importance that immediate action be taken. Parties will please bring the name, number, and amount of each of their Policies.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
H. W. KING & CO.,
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
J. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
ROSENFELD & ROSENBERG,
GRAY BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN McVEAGH,
SIMON MEYER, STRAUS & CO.,
LEOPOLD KUH & CO.,
And many others.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE.
WESTERN, OF BUFFALO.
BUFFALO CITY.
CLEVELAND,
STATE, OF CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
386 Wabash-av.

Washington Ins. Co.,
NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of said Company, has this day declared a dividend of forty per cent, payable to creditors on and after Monday, 26th inst.

Claimants will please call on JAMES R. MILLER, Notary Public, 472 Wabash-av., and sign and acknowledge receipt, and remit them for collection.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, Receiver.
New York, Feb. 20, 1872.

Western,
Buffalo Fire & Marine,
Buffalo City.

I will buy, for a few days, claims against the above-named Companies.
FRANK M. BRUCE,
78 West Randolph-st.

Great Western Insurance Company.

Creditors of the above Insurance Company will learn something to their advantage by calling on S. M. MILLARD, Att'y for Petitioning Creditors.
Office, 468 Wabash-av., Room 5.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.
CERTIFICATES.

I will pay the very highest market price for the April Certificates. Also, will buy the four, eight, and twelve month certificates.
JAMES B. STOREY,
Private Banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

CUTLERY, ETC.

HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE,
Cutlery Importers,
30 & 32 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,

Have now in stock a large and varied assortment of Imported Pocket Knives and Scissors of every grade, and offer special inducements for orders to import, which will receive attention by our agents resident in the European manufacturing districts.

A full line of American Table Cutlery, of the latest styles and most approved manufacture, on hand.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE,
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,
THE BEST STYLE,
WILL KEEP CLEAN,
And can be worn longer than any other collar.
FOR SALE AT ALL
GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

INKS, &C.

INKS, MUCILAGE, &C.

Sanford's Writing Fluid, French Carmine Ink, Violet, Blue and Black Inks, Mucilage, Sealing Wax, &c.
SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.,
323 Fulton-st., Chicago.

JEWELRY, ETC.

NEW STOCK!
LOW PRICES!

Just received from our NEW YORK, PARIS, and GENEVA Houses,

DIAMONDS,
CORALS,
CAMEOS,
Gold Jewelry!

Satin-Finish TEA-SETS of great beauty, and FANCY

SILVER AND PLATED TABLE WARE,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

TORTOISE SHELL, JET, and VULCANITE JEWELRY.

Buyers should, by all means, examine our stock and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
384 Wabash-av.,
158 Twenty-second-st.,
247 West Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ready About March 1.

The Letter-Carriers' MONTHLY BUSINESS DIRECTORY,
OF CHICAGO.

CONTENTS (to be revised monthly):

A Directory to the entire business of the city, embracing upwards of 12,000 names, classified and alphabetically arranged.
A Register of City, County, State, and Government Officials, the location of Churches, Schools, Public Institutions, Societies, Places of Amusement, etc.
Receipts and Shipments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Live Stock, Lumber, and other produce for the month preceding, Depot and Dock locations, with authorized passenger and freight time tables.
CALENDAR for the month, with astronomical phenomena, for the meridian of Chicago, by E. Colbert of the Chicago Tribune.
Notes by leading Architects on the progress of rebuilding the burnt district.
Full-page Illustrations of prominent Blocks and Buildings, etc., etc.

Price, 50 cents per copy; $5 per year. To be published on the first of every month, by
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY,
99 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

SAVINGS BANK
LIFE INSURANCE.
BY ELIZUR WRIGHT,
FORMERLY INSURANCE COMMISSIONER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

This is an imperial octavo of 210 pages, with steel engraved diagrams, making life insurance, as it is and as it ought to be, intelligible to all. It contains 380 tables, never before published, giving the various values, for every year of its possible existence, of every desirable policy—information likely to be worth twice its cost to every person who has or needs insurance on his life.

It will be sent by mail, postpaid, on the receipt of $5.00. Address ELIZUR WRIGHT,
39 State-st., Boston.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

NOTICE.

The Stewart Fund being expended, applications of Widows and Single Women not receiving aid from other sources and heretofore self supporting, will be made to the Committee on Special Relief.
N. S. BOUTON, Secretary.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
W. D. GIBSON, Manager.
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 190 Lake-st.

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. B. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

NO MORE
Defective Flues.

The Concrete Flue Linings with the Patent Conical Joint, manufactured by the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, will make your chimneys secure from this prevalent cause of fire. Samples at office Mechanics' and Builders' Exchange.

REMOVALS.

Removal Notice.

H. A. KOHN & BROTHERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
181 & 183 MICHIGAN-AV.,
NEAR JACKSON-ST.

NOTICE.

We have removed our office to Room 33, Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison-sts, entrance on Market-st.
MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS
BEARING
8 PER CENT INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
Free of Tax,
AND IN
Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100,

Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO. Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.
We have several large sums to loan on business property for a term of years at 9 per cent interest, and loans of $5,000 at 10 per cent interest.
C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A fine two-story and basement brick house on Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. This house is almost new, and is a very desirable residence, being built by the owner for his permanent home.

Four three-story brick houses on Indiana-av., just south of Thirty-second-st.

A three-story and basement marble front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

A three-story brick on Wabash-av., just north of Eighteenth-st. Also, two-story and brick basement on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court.

10 cottages on Vermont-st., just south of Thirty-first, of different sizes and prices.

120 feet front on Michigan-av., east side, running north to a wide alley from the corner of South Water.

44 feet front on west side of Michigan-av., running south to the corner of Fourteenth-st.

25 feet front on the east side of Michigan-av., 100 feet south of Fourteenth-st.

The above named property is offered on very favorable terms to purchasers.
O. F. AVERY,
435 Michigan-av.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at $10.00
ERIE and BLUFF HILL 10.00
INDIANA BLOCK 9.00
HOCKING VALLEY 7.50
MINONK 6.50
WILMINGTON 6.00
PITTSBURGH, for Blacksmithing 10.00
LUMP LEHIGH 11.00
KENTUCKY CANNEL 11.00
DELIVERED.
Liberal reductions made for car lots.

Miner T. Ames & Co.,
No. 1 West Randolph-st.; corner Kinzie and Green; corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Army Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 12, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 18, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the period commencing April 1, 1872, and ending Dec. 31, 1872, on the following route:

From Saint Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory and Forts Richardson and Griffin, Texas.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rates per one hundred (100) pounds at which the service will be performed from point to point.

The total weights to be transported will not exceed two million (2,000,000) pounds to each of the posts named as points of destination.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes, or certified check on some responsible banking house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract, with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service within ten (10) days from the execution of the contract, and must have a place of business or agency, at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

The contractor will be required to deliver at destination, within thirty (30) days, all stores turned over to him for transportation on or after Sept. 1, 1872.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. General U. S. Army,
C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Book-Binders' Stock AND TOOLS,
At CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

CHESTNUTS.
Nice, sound, sweet Chestnuts, in lots to suit.
CONN BROS.,
173 South Jefferson-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, who has been doing business under the firm name of B. G. L. Faxon & Co., has associated with him Mr. S. B. Jenkins, and has changed the firm name to F. R. Hilger, Jenkins & Co.
Feb. 17, 1872. F. R. HILGER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Lyons & Finney, at Oswego, N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.
DANIEL LYONS,
GEO. G. FINNEY.
Oswego, Feb. 15, 1872.

NOTICE.

The business of Ship Chandlery and Marine Insurance will be continued at the old stand of Lyons & Finney, Oswego, N. Y., by
DANIEL LYONS.
Oswego, Feb. 16, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Finney & Lyons is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late firm will sign in liquidation.
GEO. G. FINNEY,
DANIEL LYONS,
HENRY G. FINNEY.
Chicago, Feb. 10, 1872.

NOTICE.

Under the firm name of Finney Brothers, the undersigned will continue the business of Ship Chandlery and Sail-making at 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. G. FINNEY,
HENRY G. FINNEY.
Chicago, Feb. 10, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Rumsey, Williams & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle outstanding accounts.
ISRAEL P. RUMSEY,
JOHN F. WILLIAMS,
JOHN W. RUMSEY.
Feb. 1, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I. P. & J. W. Rumsey, of the late firm of Rumsey, Williams & Co., and ... of Philadelphia, have this day entered into ... under the firm name and style of I. P. Rumsey & Co. Office, 4 Canal-st.
ISRAEL P. RUMSEY,
GEO. ...
JOHN W. RUMSEY.
Feb. 1, 1872.

THE BRIBERY CASES.

Further Progress of the Trial of Alderman Powell.

Baragwanath Tells How He "Figured" For the Boiler Inspectorship.

Three Hundred Dollars for a "Charitable Institution" Failed to Fix It.

Strenuous Efforts of Counsel to Establish Powell's Innocence.

The Jury Fail to Agree, and Are Given Leave to Render a Sealed Verdict.

Postponement of Clarke's Case—Walsh to Be the Next Victim.

The trial of the indictment against Ald. George Powell was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Long before that hour the entrance to the east wing of the old Court House was filled with a miscellaneous mob of men and boys, anxious to obtain eligible seats from which to observe the day's proceedings. When the doors were finally thrown up these curiosity-seekers rushed in pell mell, and soon every available seat in the large room was occupied. When Judge Farwell arrived, the witnesses of the previous day took the stand.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM BARAGWANATH.

The cross-examination of Mr. Baragwanath was resumed by Mr. Van Arman. The witness testified substantially as follows: It was still his recollection that he made two visits to the defendant. He was not sure what day of the week he met Mr. Courtney, but it was before he got into Powell's buggy, and before the conversation about money with Powell. On the first day he thought he went over to Mr. Forsyth's office and saw him, and had a little conversation with him—passed the time of day, etc. He remained there about five minutes. He had been in the shanty previously and inquired for Powell, but he was not there. The conversation he had with Powell about the office was on the sidewalk in front of his (Powell's) building. He was not positive about it; he might have talked with him in the shanty about it. He (witness) introduced the subject, and told Powell he was a candidate for Boiler Inspector, and Powell said he understood so. Witness had told him that he had heard that he (Powell) held a "prominent position" in relation to the selection of the candidate, and he (Powell) replied that the office went to the Democrats, and the Democratic Aldermen had appointed him to name a candidate, and the one he selected would be the man. Powell did not say that Hesing wanted him to appoint a German. Powell said that they had talked about a German, but did not tell his name. The first day witness asked Powell if George Letz had anything to do with appointing a German, and told him that he thought he should call on Letz and consult with him in the matter. Powell said he had not seen Letz, and did not think he should, and thought there was no necessity for witness calling on him. The first interview lasted three quarters of an hour or more. They did not talk all the time, as Powell was attending to his business. He had stated in his testimony yesterday [Tuesday] that some one sent him to the defendant,—Ald. Bailey sent him. He was acquainted with Mr. Courtney, and had seen him two or three times since the "occurrence," but had not talked much, if any, on the subject with him. He did not recollect that he had had a conversation with him two weeks ago about the case. Witness offered to pay $300 to a charitable institution if he (Powell) secured him the position. He wanted Powell to understand that he could not be black-mailed. He did not offer to pay him $300. He offered to give him four notes for $300 if he would mention the consideration, and would have done so, and let him collect them if he could. He did not recollect where he met Powell first. Powell told him he would find Mr. Hamilton a very formidable opponent, and he (witness) asked him why he could not support him (witness), and he replied that the office was a valuable one, and it would take him some time to consider it. He never offered to pay $300 for the office. The conversation they had about money was while they were riding in the buggy. He thought he had stated this in his direct examination. Powell invited him to get into the buggy. There might have been persons who heard a part of his conversation with Powell while on the sidewalk. Mr. Courtney heard part of it. Witness asked Courtney if he was acquainted with Powell, and he said he was. Powell was not present at this time. Witness told Courtney he was a candidate for the office of Boiler Inspector, and requested him to use his influence with Powell, and he (Courtney) spoke to Powell about it in witness' presence, saying he would like him (Powell) to do what he could for witness. Powell talked as if he "felt kindly" towards witness. He was not sure whether he took a drink or a cigar the second day he saw Powell. He did not think he took a glass of something to drink both days. He had never been to the place before, and did not know the man who tended the bar. The man said he knew him, or had seen him. He had talked to him a little, perhaps. People were passing in and out of the place while he was there. He had said that he offered Powell his notes, but did it as a "banter." He met Courtney in Sol. Cather's saloon two weeks ago, but did not recollect having had any conversation with him about the case. He had a general conversation with him, and the case might have been referred to. He had never told Courtney that the defendant did not make an offer to him, and that he offered $300; nor that Powell had not asked him for any money. He (witness) said he would give $200 to a charitable institution. He did not recollect that he told Courtney this. He did not recollect who was present at any of the conversations he had had with Powell. When he left Powell, he told him that he left the matter entirely in his hands; that he could do just as he pleased; and if he (witness) did not get the place he would know what cause to attribute it to, and he would hear from him again.

Q. What did you mean by that? A. I meant just what I said.

Did you mean to prosecute him then? Was that your purpose? A. I meant exactly what I said. Make what you like of it. I meant if I did not get that office I would expose that proposition. He had talked with Mr. Dickinson about the case last [Tuesday] night. Three or four people mentioned it to him this [Wednesday] morning. The counsel had not talked to him about it; nor had any one interested in the case. He had known Courtney eight or ten years.

Mr. Reed offered in evidence a certified copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Common Council, which took place on the 11th of December last, electing a Boiler Inspector.

Mr. Van Arman objected on the ground of irrelevancy.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSES.

The Court admitted the testimony.

General Hotchkiss, the City Clerk, was recalled, and testified that the document was correct.

Mr. Reed. That is our case.

OPENING THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Van Arman, representing the accused, remarked that probably it would appear suspicious in the present state of affairs, that an Alderman charged by indictment with official misconduct should attempt to defend himself. It might even seem to be impudent; nevertheless, this defendant, having a legal right so to do, did intend to present some evidence, which he thought would exculpate him. Counsel could not, of course, judge what influence, the testimony of the prosecuting witness had had upon the jury, but he would suggest that there ran through it the rancor of a defeated office-seeker, and the effort of such a man to avenge, in accordance with a threat, what he deemed to be unfair dealing, accompanied by somewhat reckless swearing as to the events which transpired when witnesses were present, and eminent precision as to a conversation alleged to have occurred when no one was by. He proposed to prove that much that the witness stated was untrue, and that so far from the defendant having offered to be bribed, Baragwanath tendered to bribe the accused; that, in fact, the witness made but one visit to Powell, and that, unfortunately for the witness's credibility, he had given versions to friends of his of the whole transactions differing from that which he had so lately delivered himself of.

TESTIMONY OF TIM WELSH.

Timothy Welsh was called for the defence, and testified, in substance, as follows: He lives at No. 173 Arnold street, and keeps a saloon and restaurant. He knew Baragwanath by sight and name. He saw him some time in December, at a saloon he was then keeping at No. 101 East Madison street. It was either on Thursday or Friday, the 7th or 8th of December. The building spoken of as Powell's was about a foot or two feet from the saloon. A man, whom he identified as Baragwanath, came into his saloon, and wanted to know if Powell was in. Powell had a desk in the saloon. He told Baragwanath that he believed not; that he did not come down generally until about 9 or 10 o'clock, and B. said he would come in again; that he would go over to Forsyth's office. He went off and came back again, and asked if Powell had got around. Witness told him that he had not, and looked out of the window to see if his buggy was there. It was not there. When Powell came, Baragwanath bid him "good morning, George." Powell said "good morning," and turned to go out. Witness then said: "Powell, here is a gentleman that wants to see you." Baragwanath got up and introduced himself, saying his name was Baragwanath, and that he was an applicant for the position of Boiler Inspector. They had considerable conversation about it then. Powell said he had heard of him by reputation. Witness could not repeat the conversation particularly. Powell said that the Republicans wanted the office for a man, and there had been talk of trading it for another. Baragwanath said, "If it is not changed off, have you any objections to me having the office." Powell said he had none in particular. The conversation was not in private. Men were coming in and going out all the time. After talking about half an hour, or may be an hour, Baragwanath asked Powell to take a drink. They came up to the bar, down towards the window, and Baragwanath said, "Is there anything else I can say?" "No." "Isn't there anything else I can do?" Powell said, "What do you mean?" Baragwanath said, "Isn't it necessary for me to use some money?" Powell said, "No, sir; if you mention money to me, I don't want to talk any more to you." Baragwanath tried to apologize, and said, "It is always customary for us fellows to spend a little money on these offices," or something of the kind. Powell said "I don't want you to talk any more money to me," and Baragwanath said "Let us take a drink." Powell said "Take a drink with me," and they took "two ciders." Mr. Powell paid for them. They had some more conversation, and went out together. The next thing witness saw was Mr. Courtney talking to them. He saw Powell go off in his buggy alone. Baragwanath told Powell that he had $300 or $400 that he might spend or use, and that it was always customary for men looking for an office to spend something on it. The conversation between them lasted half an hour or may be an hour. Baragwanath had not been in the place since that day. He did not witness a second interview. He was at the place the next day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith: Witness and Mr. Finn owned the saloon. He did not rent the ground, but took possession of it. He had a license, and opened the place on the 9th of October. He did not keep the place now. He was at No. 100 Madison street now. He was at 250 West Lake street before the fire. People were coming in and going out while Powell and Baragwanath were in the saloon, and he attended to them. He was not requested by Powell to listen to the conversation. He did not pay particular attention to the conversation, only the latter part of it, which was when they came up to the bar for something to drink. He stood there to wait on them, and couldn't help hearing it. The saloon was 13x15½ feet. No one requested him to notice that Powell was alone in the buggy. He noticed it because he always looked to see which way he went so that he could tell the people who inquired for him. Many persons called to see him. There were two or three men sitting in the saloon while the conversation was going on. They were doing nothing. He could not tell who they were. He thought a Mr. O'Brien was there during a part of the conversation. Powell told Baragwanath that his chances were just as good as anybody else's if the office was not traded off. They were standing by the bar when that was said. Powell appeared to be indignant when Baragwanath mentioned money. Powell did not cool down after he had taken the drink. He never saw Baragwanath before he came in and asked for Powell. He didn't know that he could tell whether Baragwanath was in his saloon one or two days. He had been in the saloon business since last May; was a letter-carrier before that. He saw Powell go about fifty feet in his buggy. He saw it go from about 20 Madison street to 104. He could not say who got into the buggy after it passed No. 104.

TESTIMONY OF TOM COURTNEY.

Thomas W. Courtney was called for the defence, and testified substantially as follows: He lives at the corner of Union Park place and Washington avenue, and is a builder. Has lived in the city twenty years, and has known Powell during all that time. Has known Baragwanath about fifteen years. He recollected an interview between Powell, Baragwanath and himself. It was four or five days before the appointment of the Boiler Inspector was made. He was employed in clearing out the *débris* of the Reynolds Block, corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, and was standing on the south side of Madison street, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon. Baragwanath came along and asked him if he knew Powell. He said yes, and Baragwanath asked him to give him an introduction to Powell, as he was looking for the Boiler Inspectorship. Witness said he would do so, and recommend him. Powell happened to come along, and he introduced Baragwanath to him, telling him that "Barry" was a good man, and a Democrat, and he would like him to get the position. Powell said he was not personally acquainted with him, but had known him by reputation, and would be very glad if he could give him the situation; there was only one thing in the way that he knew of, and that was a caucus of the German Republican Aldermen, who would, he thought reserve the position for a German. In that event, he could not "go back" on the action of the caucus. If this was not done, "Barry's" show was pretty fair. He did not understand from their conversation that they had talked about it before. He could not tell where Baragwanath and Powell went after the talk ended. He went to his work and didn't pay particular attention to them. He had recently had a conversation with Baragwanath about the accusation against Powell. It was in Cather's saloon, corner of Randolph and Canal streets. Mr. Houghtaling was present. They talked about one thing and another, and the prosecution of the Aldermen came up, in an indirect way, and he said to Baragwanath that he was very sorry that Powell and he had any cause for disagreement. Baragwanath said that he was exceedingly sorry that he had ever had anything to say about the matter. He (witness) said he was astonished at George; that he thought he was more of a man than to ask money from a friend. He did not recollect what Baragwanath said, but he didn't say much. He (Baragwanath) said that he offered Powell $300 for any charitable purpose that he would name, or that he would treat the Common Council to an oyster supper, which would cost more than $300. He said Powell would not accept it. He did not say that Powell asked him for any money.

TESTIMONY OF G. W. HOUGHTALING.

G. W. Houghtaling was called for the defence, and testified as follows: Knows Powell and Baragwanath; has known the former two or three years, and the latter six or seven years. They were all Democrats, and personal friends.

Q. State, if you will, if you have had any conversation with Mr. Baragwanath with regard to this matter between him and George.

Objected to and objection sustained.

Q. I will ask you if, prior to the election of Boiler Inspector, you had any conversation with Mr. Baragwanath with regard to his application for the position.

Objected to, and objection sustained.

TESTIMONY OF ALD. M'CAFFREY.

Ald. John McCaffrey was called for the defence, and testified as follows: He lives at No. 127 Sedgwick street, and is in the grocery business. He attended a caucus of Aldermen when the subject of the appointment of a Boiler Inspector came up. It was on the Monday the election took place—in the afternoon. The defendant was present.

Q. Who nominated Mr. Baragwanath in that caucus?

The People objected to the question on the ground that the response would be immaterial, and the Court excluded a reply.

The defence closed its testimony.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Reed remarked that it had been said that these prosecutions were actuated by a desire to promote political aggrandizement. He desired to assure the jury that it was not so. It was, indeed, a painful duty incumbent upon the officer prosecuting, for the purpose of arresting the progress of corruption in this city and county, lest it become by reason of wrong-doing long continued, unsafe to live here. Having supported the credibility of the prosecuting witness by reference to the manner of the witness' statement upon the stand, he proceeded to state the testimony upon the question of the offer to receive the bribe as stated by Baragwanath. He argued that if the witness was credible there was but one necessary conclusion—that the defendant's guilt was clearly shown.

Mr. Hervey opened on the part of the defendant by stating the nature of the accusation against Powell, that he had proposed to receive from Baragwanath, an applicant for official position, a bribe for the use of his influence as an Alderman to secure him the place. He then referred to the speech of the Prosecuting Attorney as an effort to influence the passions of the jury to the obscuration of judgment and to prevent a candid consideration of the matter in hand. Starting with the presumption that the defendant is innocent when his cause is presented, the people are bound to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the party is guilty. This being so he would attempt to show that the evidence fails not only, but that the defence has been completely established. The case he viewed thus: Powell was an Alderman, and the Board of Aldermen had power to appoint a Boiler Inspector, which office Baragwanath, an old boiler-maker, and a man competent to fill it, desired to receive. To obtain it he took the legitimate means, visiting the parties in whose hands rested the power to appoint. Then it is said the defendant became guilty in proposing to sell his influence to obtain it for him. The offence is sought to be proved by the uncorroborated testimony of the man who was applying for the office. Speaking of the danger of finding a verdict upon such testimony, he went on to argue that, notwithstanding his frequent general denial, the witness had actually himself offered money, or the equivalent, to Powell, in his own obligation to pay, conditioned, however, that his notes, so to be given, should show that Baragwanath had paid, and Powell had received, a bribe. At the start, there is the statement of Baragwanath to be reconciled with the balance of his own testimony. Besides this there is the conflict which ensues by reason of the testimony put in by the defence, supported, in some matters, by things in the order of nature, as, for instance, the circumstances of the introduction between the parties to the proceeding, the evidence tending to show that Baragwanath was mistaken in his statement that he made two visits to Powell.

A SMOKY INTERRUPTION.

The bailiffs having started a fire in the jury room, the wind conveyed the smoke into the court room to that extent that to those sitting by the bench the countenances of the bystanders at the far end of the room could not be distinguished. Mr. Hervey was for a time compelled to suspend his remarks. The fire had to be extinguished.

Mr. Hervey continued, arguing that Baragwanath's testimony was colored by personal animosity toward the defendant for the loss of an office he wanted, in pursuance of a threat of this very prosecution, inconsistent in its tenor, and contradicted in material points.

Mr. John Van Arman concluded for the accused, showing the danger in which a man holding official position stands who can be prejudiced to the loss of liberty upon the testimony of a single witness, and he an accomplice in the alleged crime. Being an accomplice, his testimony should be received with great caution so far as it is corroborated, but here, in opposition to this, there is the fact that unimpeached witnesses contradict the prosecuting witness, and the witness himself conflicts in his testimony. Beside complicity in the crime, the prosecuting witness appears in the attitude of a party seeking vengeance, giving testimony concerning an alleged private interview against a man whose mouth is by law shut. In comparison with the testimony of that witness, he presented the fact of the want of interest on the part of the defendant's witnesses as a clue to the fact that their testimony is more reliable.

Mr. Smith recapitulated the testimony given in relation to the offer itself, and, for argument, almost contented himself with that, urging that it conclusively proved the guilt of the accused, contending in this connection, however, that the testimony of Thomas Courtenay was corroborative of that of Baragwanath, to the annihilation of Welsh's testimony as to the introduction.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

The case was given to the jury under the following instructions from the Court:

For the People, the Court instructs the jury that if the credible evidence of only one witness shows the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, then the jury should find him guilty.

The proposal of a public officer to receive money as a bribe to influence him in his official action is unlawful and criminal, and, therefore, the Court instructs the jury in this case that if they believe from the evidence that the defendant was a member of the Common Council of the city of Chicago as charged in the indictment, and that he, as such Alderman, proposed to accept and receive of and from the witness, William Baragwanath, the sum of $300 in current money as a bribe, in consideration that he (defendant) would use his official influence as such Alderman to secure the appointment of said Baragwanath by said Common Council to the office of Boiler Inspector of and for said city, as charged in the indictment, then the defendant is guilty, and it is the duty of the jury to find him guilty.

A reasonable doubt means in law a serious, substantial and well-founded doubt, and not the mere possibility of a doubt.

For defendant. The Court instructs the Jury that if they believe from the evidence that the witness Baragwanath, in his conversation with the defendant, either directly or indirectly offered any sum of money, or other consideration, to influence his, the defendant's, official action in relation to the appointment of the witness to the office of Boiler Inspector of the city of Chicago, this fact rendered him, the witness, guilty of the crime of bribery, and if guilty of such crime, the Jury have a right to consider this fact in determining the weight and credit to be attached to his evidence; but it is competent and proper for the Jury to find the defendant guilty on the testimony of an accomplice, provided the Jury believe, from the evidence of the accomplice, that the defendant is guilty as charged in the indictment.

The Court further instructs the jury that, in the consideration of the case before them, it is only upon the facts established by the evidence, and upon the law appliable to the case, that their verdict should be formed, and the Court further instructs the jury, that the statements of witnesses, charging persons with crime, should always be received with great caution, and especially so when there is but one person who makes the charge, and the defendant against whom the charge is made is estopped from testifying and cannot explain his understanding of the version of the conversation charging him with the offence. A defendant in a criminal cause should not be convicted upon a preponderance of evidence no matter how great. In all criminal cases the defendant should be acquitted, unless the jury find from the evidence that he is beyond all reasonable doubt guilty of the charge preferred against him in the indictment.

The Court further instructed the jury that, in consideration of this case, it is the duty of the jury to consider only the evidence in the cause, and that public opinion or comments that they may have heard or read, touching the case or any other case of the same character, should not have the least effect upon their judgment in arriving at a conclusion in this cause, as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

The jury were also instructed that they are the judges of the credibility of witnesses—and in arriving at a conclusion as to their credibility they may take into consideration the interest of the witness in the case, and their appearance and manner in testifying; and if, upon consideration of all the evidence in the case, there is a reasonable doubt in the mind of the jury as to the guilt of the defendant, their verdict should be for the defendant. All persons placed upon trial upon a criminal charge are presumed to be innocent, and it devolved upon the prosecution to make the case from the evidence as charged in the indictment; that the defendant is charged in the indictment in this case with proposing to receive from the witness, William Baragwanath, the sum of $300 to influence his (the defendant's) official action regarding the election of said witness to the office of Boiler Inspector of the city of Chicago, and, in order to prove and maintain said allegations, it must be shown by the evidence, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the defendant asked of the witness, Baragwanath, the sum of money above mentioned, for the purpose of obtaining the defendant's influence for the witness at such elections; and unless they do so find from the evidence their verdict should be for the defendant.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

After being out forty-eight minutes the jury conveyed to the Court the information that there was no present prospect of an agreement, wherefore they wanted a fire lighted. It was then proposed to bring in the jury and instruct its members that they might, in the event of agreement before morning, seal their verdict. They then asked five minutes and almost immediately sent back that there was no show for an agreement. The jury was thereupon brought into Court and instructed that they might seal their verdict, disperse and meet the Court again at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

ALDERMAN CLARKE'S CASE.

The trial of Alderman William M. Clarke was continued for the term upon the recommendation of Dr. H. W. Jones, his family physician, owing to the impending danger of his daughter Lucy, who, according to the statement of the physician, is in the last stages of pulmonary consumption, helpless in bed and dependant almost solely upon the constant care of her father.

THE NEXT CASE.

One of the indictments against ex-Alderman Walsh is next in order to be considered.

THE BUREAU OF SPECIAL RELIEF.

Resignation of E. C. Larned, Esq.—Resolutions of Thanks and Appreciation—Rev. R. Laird Collier Appointed to Fill the Vacancy.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, on the 13th inst., the following letter of E. C. Larned, as Chairman of Committee of Special Relief, was received:

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.

Wirt Dexter, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR: As a due regard for my health, as well as the pressing demands of other duties, which require my presence at the East, make it necessary for me to withdraw from any further connection with the Relief work, I hereby tender my resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Special Relief, to take effect at the next regular meeting of the Executive Board, on the 20th inst., at which time I will present a report of the Committee, giving the entire account of the work to that date.

In taking leave of a work in which I have been so constantly and engrossingly engaged for a period of over three months, I beg to express my acknowledgments of the uniform support which our Committee has throughout received from the Executive Board in the prosecution of its work, and also of the kindness and consideration which have ever marked my official and personal relations with yourself and all the other members of the Executive Committee, and of the Board of Directors.

My connection with the Board in the prosecution of the great and sacred work to which it has been devoted will ever be prized by me as a high privilege. No work in which it has been permitted to me to be engaged has ever given me so unalloyed and enduring satisfaction, and the recollection of the time which I have devoted to aid in relieving the sufferers by the great fire, and in sharing in the labors and deliberations of this Committee, will ever be cherished by me as among the most precious memories of my life.

Extending to each member of the Executive Committee the assurance of my sincere and heartfelt esteem and regard, I am very truly yours,

E. C. LARNED,
Chairman Committee of Special Relief.

The resignation of Mr. Larned was accepted by the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of E. C. Larned, Esq., as Chairman of the Bureau of Special Relief, the Executive Committee of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society tender to him their most hearty recognition of the able and disinterested services rendered by him in a work requiring the most justly balanced judgment and the utmost patience and self-control; and their sense of the value of these services is enhanced by their knowledge of the personal sacrifice to which Mr. Larned has submitted in so long and unexpected a separation from his family, and in his entire relinquishment of his own plans for the winter to a sense of duty to his former fellow-townsmen.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier has been appointed Chairman of the Special Relief Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The sudden illness of Madame Lichtmay made a change in the operatic programme of the week necessary, and "Trovatore" was given last evening instead of the "Huguenots," which had been advertised. The effect of the unexpected substitution made a very perceptible difference in the size of the audience, empty seats appearing here and there in both parquette and dress-circle. The distribution of parts was the same as last week, with the exception of the *role* of *Leonora*, which was filled by Miss Canissa. Her opening arias were rendered acceptably, but as the opera progressed there were signs of fatigue, and perceptible variations from the score. The instrumentation was generally subdued, accommodating itself generally to the requirements of the vocal parts, with a few notable exceptions in delicate concerted passages. Wachtel was in good condition, his hoarseness having almost entirely disappeared. Only in one aria, however, the "*Di quella pira*," did his voice ring out with that clear, full, round, resonant, satisfying tone, which left nothing for the delighted ear to desire. He varied the score once, as the melody proceeded, to give his high chest C, and as he ended triumphantly upon it the house rang with enthusiastic plaudits. The curtain fell, but the applause continuing, it was twice raised. The second time the great tenor appeared, bowed his thanks, and with a gesture toward his throat indicated the impossibility to give the repetition that was requested.

The programme for the remaining nights of the season is as follows: On Friday night the "Postillion de Jongumeau," and Saturday afternoon, "Martha."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Fritz" continues to fill the house at the Academy of Music. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given at the Saturday matinee, and Saturday Frank Lawlor's benefit occurs, Mr. Frank E. Aiken appearing in his highly popular *role* in "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

—Ben Cotton will resume his share in the bill at the West Side Opera House to-night. The programme is a rich one.

—The second anniversary ball of Cosmopolitan Lodge K. of P. No. 6, occurs this evening at Bournique's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets.

—A grand concert will be given on Thursday evening next at Central Hall in aid of the Fourth Unitarian Society. Miss Fannie Goodwin, recently a member of the Richings Opera Troupe, and a deservedly popular soprano; Mr. E. F. Smith (baritone), Mr. Herman Allen (violinist), and Mr. Ledochowski (pianist) will be among the attractions.

—A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given this evening at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, in aid of the Zion Congregation. The programme has been carefully and well selected, and is one of the best of the season. Besides the kind assistance of local vocalists, and the talented pianist Charles Wetzler, the Society have secured the services of Miss Pauline Canissa and Mr. Hermanns, of the Opera Troupe. The concert cannot fail to be an affair of considerable note.

Iron Pipe vs. Lead Pipe.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An ordinance of the city prohibits the use of iron or other than lead pipe in all plumbing inside of buildings. The writer hereof desires to use galvanized iron pipe in the new building he is about to erect, because he believes it is not only the cheapest, but the best material.

The rats gnaw holes in the lead pipe at night, and very frequently great damage is occasioned thereby, by flooding of floors and ceilings. The inquiry has often been made by practical business men, why this ordinance was allowed to remain a standing disgrace to the city.

Can it be that it was passed for the protection of the "home industry" of the lead dealers and manufacturers? The cost of galvanized iron is a little less than one-half that of lead pipe.

The writer would prefer the galvanized iron pipe, even at the *same* cost; but the plumbers will tell you they dare not put this material into your building, for fear of having their licenses revoked; that they are each under heavy bonds not to put in any other material but lead. Why this tinkering with one's rights? Why should one be prevented from using such material as he believes to be best? It cannot be reasonably claimed that it is on the score of protection to his property. It can be easily demonstrated that iron affords the greater protection. The lead pipe bursts with frost, as well as the iron pipe; indeed, it is believed to be difficult to find any material capable of withstanding the expansion of ice.

What, then, *are* the royal claims of this ordinance-protected material?

Making Mortar Out of the Debris.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reply to Mr. Harcourt's letter in to-day's issue, it is clear that he has taken a thoroughly common-sense view of the subject. From practical tests made by ourselves in working the material suggested, for some time past, we are convinced that the result is highly satisfactory. But, for his information, as well as the general public, who may wish to participate in the advantages, we have to say that a Company has already been formed, under the title of the Chicago Co-operative Mortar Company, the office being in the same building as the Chicago Co-Operative Brick Company, No. 594 Wabash avenue, where, at any time, we shall be happy to give information to either.

PAYNE & GRAY,
Architects, No. 594 Wabash Avenue.
CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

Our Oldest Legal Association.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your history of the Chicago Law Institute, you say, it "is the oldest association of lawyers ever formed here." This is a mistake. Nearly or quite ten years anterior to the incorporation of the Law Institute, the "Chicago Law Library Association" was organized by the late James H. Collins, Judges Spring and Manierre, Justice Butterfield and others who have departed this life,—in connection with several lawyers who still survive. The books which they had collected passed into the hands of the Law Institute. I deem this correction due to the memory of the dead and the truth of history.

GRANT GOODRICH.
CHICAGO, Feb. 19.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Budget of Suits Against Railroad Companies.

The Late Joseph Meeker's Life Insurance Policies.

Superior Court.

LITIGATION RESULTING FROM THE FIRE.

In the case of Gustav Gottmanshausen against Augustus Bauer, a verdict for $500 was returned. This was a suit to recover for an alleged trespass upon premises of plaintiff and the removal of fences and portions of the soil. The defendant claimed that the premises were owned by him, and, therefore, that no trespass was committed. It seems that the parties claimed title from the same person, and that after the land was cleared of house and fences by the fire of Oct. 9, both undertook to get possession, one by having the fences rebuilt, and the other by commencing the erection of a house.

JUDGMENT.

In the case of George Fritz against William Ostender, judgment was rendered for $1,026.50.

VERDICT.

In the case of Henry T. Towar against Moses S. Bacon, Robert B. Ennis, and William F. Thompkins a verdict for $898.75 was returned.

REAL ESTATE.

In the case of Anna E. Keyes and others against Lavina Taylor and others, a decree was entered for a conveyance of Lots 18, 19, and 20, Block 2, Swift & Macauley's Subdivision of the north ½ of the south ½ of the west ½ of the northeast ¼ of Section 20, Township 39, north, Range 14.

TO SET ASIDE A WILL.

A bill was filed by Theodore Meeker and Elizabeth Bond against Elizabeth Meeker and others, for an injunction to restrain the Connecticut Mutual, the Knickerbocker, and the Home Life insurance Companies from paying to Elizabeth Meeker the amount of certain policies of insurance. It is alleged that complainants are the children of Joseph Meeker, deceased, and that defendant, Elizabeth Meeker, was his third wife; that upon his death Mr. Meeker bequeathed, as appears from a will and codicil admitted to probate, to Theodore Meeker a copy of Shakespeare's works, to Elizabeth Bond a gold watch, and to his widow nearly the whole of the remainder of his property, including, besides the insurance policies, certain real estate described as the south 25 feet of the north 80 feet of Lots 34, 35, 36, and 37, in Thomas Stinson's Subdivision of Block 80, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west ½ of Section 27, Township 39, north, range 14, and the west ½ of Lot 7, Block 119, School Section Addition. It is charged that Mr. Meeker, for some time previous to his death, was not of a sound mind, and that the execution of the will was procured by the exercise of undue influence on the part of his wife. The bill, therefore, seeks to set aside the will.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by William Ryan against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in which damages are laid at $10,000, to recover for injuries received on Dec. 12 at the intersection of Canal and Kinzie streets. It is alleged that, while plaintiff was crossing the track with a dray, his team was run into by an engine.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by William H. H. Miller against Joseph E. Young, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John McDevitt against William McGregor, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles S. Waite against Otto Peltzer, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Joseph A. Sleeper and another against Franklin and Rudolphus Babcock and Daniel L. Boone, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

DIVORCE.

Sarah J. Dratt v. Benjamin F. Dratt. Bill for divorce on the ground that the defendant is confined in the Penitentiary under conviction of forgery. Married Dec. 31, 1851.

Circuit Court.

REAL ESTATE FRAUD.

In the case of John Adams against Ernest Prussing and others, a decree was entered, removing a cloud from the title of Lots 9 and 42, in Sub-Block 1, J. W. Cochrane's Subdivision of Out-Block 29, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, Township 39 north, range 14. The complainant derived his title from his father, Andrew Adams, but a long time elapsed before he put the deed on record. In the meantime some person, whose name was unknown, representing himself to be Andrew Adams, executed a trust deed of the property to secure payment of a promissory note for $200. The note eventually came into the hands of one of the defendants, who sought to avail himself of the security of the trust deed.

JUDGMENTS.

In the case of Jesse Whitehead against A. S. Guthrie, judgment was rendered for $4,500.

In the case of J. F. Fuller against Cyrus H. McCormick, judgment was rendered for $1,229.

RAILROAD SUITS.

In the case of Anslon Bell, administrator of John Boyd, against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. This was a suit to recover for alleged negligence on the part of the defendants' servants, which resulted in a collision between a locomotive and a wagon, causing the death of one of the occupants of the latter.

The case of William Mitchel against the same was on trial. This is a suit of a similar character, to recover for injuries sustained by reason of the collision referred to.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Robert Rae against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Catharine L. Moody against Cornelius R. Field, William H. Garland, Michael Slaven, and S. M. Allen, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

An action of trespass was commenced by Charles H. Stack against George N. Archibald, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by David H. Lincoln, and another against Bernard Fowler, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by Michael C. Sloan and another against William E. Smith and others, for a mechanic's lien on Sub-lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, of Lots 23 and 24. Block 5, Grauss' Subdivision, in the northeast ¼ of Section 34, Township 39, north, Range 14.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

S. A. Briggs was appointed administrator of the estate of James Watt, on bond of $3,000.

William Harris was appointed administrator of the estate of Margaret Harris, on bond of $3,800.

James W. Holdsworth was appointed administrator of the estate of Hannah Holdsworth, on bond of $3,400.

WILLS PROVED.

The will of Samuel D. Smith was proved and letters testamentary were issued to James R. Ashley, on bond of $20,000.

The will of George Miller was proved and letters of administration, with the will annexed, were issued to Frederick Miller, on bond of $21,200.

The will of John Conrad Windheim was proved and letters testamentary were issued to Caroline Windheim, on bond of $112,000.

The will of John Rankin was proved and letters testamentary were issued to Joseph Rankin, on bond of $14,000.

GUARDIANSHIP.

S. A. Briggs was appointed guardian of John McAustin, on bond of $1,000.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Regulations Under the New Fire Ordinance.

At a joint meeting of the Mayor, Board of Police, and Board of Public Works, held in accordance with Section 6 of the new Fire ordinance, at the office of the Board of Public Works, the following orders were adopted:

First. That the Constables of the Board of Public Works be granted full police powers, and that they adopt the regular police uniform.

Second. That all wooden buildings now commenced be allowed to be completed; provided, however, that no building shall be held to have been commenced unless the sills have been framed and put in position.

Third. All police officers are to be instructed to allow no more wooden buildings to be commenced after the 22d inst., within the fire limits; and, upon seeing any one commencing the erection of any such building, they are to notify such person or persons to desist therefrom; and, upon refusal so to do, to immediately arrest and convey such person or persons to the nearest Police Station for examination before the proper Police Justices.

Fourth. That no iron sheeting shall be allowed as a fencing to pine in the construction of buildings.

Fifth. That barns 16 feet high, with wall 18 inches thick, will be allowed.

Sixth. That the Board of Police report daily to the Board of Public Works all cases where arrests have been made for violation of the Fire ordinance, also all violators of any of the provisions of the Fire ordinance which have become known to said Board.

Personal Paragraphs.

Everybody will be glad to hear that Ben. Cotton has recovered. He will appear this evening at the West Side Opera House.

—The Rev. Father Waldron, of St. John's Catholic Church, is erecting a large bell-tower at the corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets, on which he intends placing a large bell, weighing about 4,000 pounds.

—John Allen last evening astonished his acquaintances with a philological discovery. Said he: "If a male Teuton is a German, why should not a female be a Gerwoman?" There was no appeal from such argument as that.

—Mr. Meerschaum went to the opera last evening to "hear Wastail howl," as he tersely expressed it. For a more complete enjoyment of the opera he borrowed Clamberum's libretto. It was not until the middle of the third act that he fully realized, by means of the mystic words, "one Buschell of pertaters $1.25," that the libretto was Clamberum's grocery book.

—Many of our readers will be pained to learn of the death, at Norwood Park, on Monday last, of Arthur C. Reid, son of Mr. A. D. Reid, for the past eight years local freight agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The deceased was not more than 20 years of age, and has been connected with the Post Office for a long time. He was universally respected for his many good qualities.

—The *American Register* (Paris) of Feb. 3, notes the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris, John Burke, F. S. Winslow; London, W. O. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Payson; Liverpool, Mr. Ransom; Nice, Mrs. L. A. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vail, Thomas H. West, Mrs. Amanda M. Walter; Berlin, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Bumsted, Miss A. E. Hobart; Frankfort, J. Liebenstein; Rome, Mark Skinner; Florence, Mrs. Mark Skinner, Mrs. H. J. Willing; Venice, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hitchcock.

"Your Money or Your Life!"

D. W. Gage, of No. 68 North Canal street, reported at the Union Street Station yesterday morning, that he had been stopped on Tuesday night, near the corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, by a ferocious highwayman, who, presenting a revolver at complainant's head, demanded his money or his life. Mr. Gage preferred parting with the former, and handed the fellow his wallet, containing $25 in currency; also his gold watch and chain, valued at $125. The robber then bolted, and Mr. Gage had not the requisite presence of mind to call for the police. The affair is altogether extraordinary, and the boldness of the thief is only paralleled by the meekness of the victim. The police have, as yet, discovered no clue to this modern Jack Sheppard.

An "Intentional" Attempt at Suicide.

At half-past 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a German, aged 55 years, named Hans Hagen, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. He was discovered by C. G. Browning, who promptly cut him down. Life was not extinct, and Hagen was speedily resuscitated. The scene of the attempted tragedy was No. 303 West Lake street, the residence of the would-be self-immolator. The police officer who made the report to the Central Station put the case as follows: "A German, named Hagen, at No 303 West Lake street, hung himself to a rafter this morning, with the intention of committing suicide. He is a married man, and has three children and a wife."

Donations to the Ladies' Christian Union.

The Ladies' Christian Union thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations: $153.44 from Magenta, Iowa; $6 from the Rev. J. C. Cromock, Maquoketa, Iowa; $60 from Mr. Rolan, Boston; $10 from Terre Haute, Ind.; $1 from a strange lady; 2 large bundles of good clothing from Mrs. C. F. Junge; 2 rolls of prints from Field & Leiter; 1 from the Woman's Industrial Aid Society; 1 from Mrs. Dr. Bird; 1 from Mrs. J. F. Eberhardt; 1 from Miss Kennedy; 1 from the Relief and Aid Society; 3 boxes of clothing for Industrial Schools, from S. S. Carter; 1 box and 1 barrel of clothing from the ladies of Green Mountain, Iowa; 1 box of clothing from Elgin, Ill.; $1 from Naperville, Ill.; 2 from the Young Men's Christian Association; 58 canisters of tea, 3 of coffee, from Cincinnati; 12 lamps from St. Louis.

Announcements.

There will be a sociable and supper, this evening, at the Halsted Street Mission, No. 732 South Halsted street. Tickets, 50c. All are invited.

—The Ladies' Christian Union Sewing Rooms, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, are doing plain dressmaking, family sewing, bedding, etc. Sewing girls owning machines will be furnished with employment. Work is solicited.

—There will be a meeting of citizens of the Eleventh Ward, irrespective of politics, at No. 227 West Lake street, on Friday evening next, to nominate an Alderman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of "owing-to-the-unpleasant-position-in-which-I-am-placed" Glade.

—Two grand Mass Meetings of the people (one on the West and one on the South Side), to sustain and ratify the Temperance Law recently enacted by our Legislature, will be held this evening. The meeting in the South Division will be held in Plymouth Church, corner Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, and will be addressed by Dr. N. S. Davis, Rev. W. H. Ryder, Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., and Rev. William Alvin Bartlett; that in the West Division will be held in Union Park Congregational Church, and will be addressed by Rev. C. H. Fowler, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Rev. C. D. Helmer, and Chas. C. Bonney, Esq.

Arrested on Suspicion.

The residence of Colonel S. D. Baldwin, corner of Polk and Paulina streets, was recently entered by burglars, during the absence of the family. A considerable quantity of clothing and some jewelry disappeared. The house was entered by smashing in some plate-glass windows. The case was laid before the police authorities, and they sent Detective Elliott to work the matter up. That officer yesterday arrested, on suspicion, three boys, named respectively William Moran, Frank Nulty, and Thomas Pepper. They are locked up at the West Side Station.

Miscellaneous.

The alarm from box No. 342 at 8:15 o'clock last evening was false.

Attacks on Judge Lawrence.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the Wallace-*Times* libel case has been almost universally misrepresented in the newspapers.

The opinion of Judge Lawrence has been so heedlessly perverted, and his meaning so persistently falsified, as to conspicuously verify his observation that the "conductors of the press are singularly reckless in the exercise of their great power."

Evidently the decision in question has never been read by most of the journalists who have criticised it. They should remember the fate of the New Jersey editor who gave the neat and semi-scientific lecture upon the immorality of using such destructive engines as kilometres in war. They seem to take it for granted that, in some way, the privileges of the press have been invaded, and they echo the war-cry, and rush to the rescue, like the traditional Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, trusting to luck to find out "what it was all about" after the scrimmage is over.

Could the text of the opinion be republished and circulated as widely as have been the brief, careless misrepresentations of it, such a communication as this would be obviously uncalled for. The false renderings of the decision, so tenaciously adhered to, could be refuted by nothing so completely as by the decision itself. But no such reparation can be hoped for, and therefore it seems proper to call attention to some of the most glaring misstatements of the language and meaning of the opinion.

It is charged that Judge Lawrence held that evidence given before a Coroner could be published only at the peril of the publishers as to its truth; that, even if such direct evidence is privileged, slanderous statements concerning matters not pertinent to the inquest are not privileged; that a retraction made in consideration of a release for claims for damages is not a bar to such claims; that he ought to have reduced the damages; that he held the *Times* responsible for having appended a "monstrous libel," &c. One refreshing instance of the purity of editorial comment upon the decision is taken by the *Times* from the New York *Evening Post*, viz.: 'He [Judge Lawrence] says that *he will not undertake to determine*' whether, if the publication of evidence before a Coroner is privileged, the privilege extends to slanderous statements made by witnesses which are not pertinent to the matter under investigation. We will only remark that it is difficult to see how the public could be benefited by giving publicity to statements of that character, or upon what ground of public policy their publication is to be defended.' The *Post* says: "In this opinion Judge Lawrence seems to have gone a little too far. For he *virtually declares* to the press of Illinois that it shall be held responsible for the pertinency and truth of the published statements of witnesses;" which, by the authority of this extract itself, is exactly what Judge Lawrence expressly refused to declare, either "virtually," or in any other way.

A careful reading of the decision will show plainly that Judge Lawrence decided nothing whatever in regard to the privilege of publishing any evidence given before a Coroner. He found that the case at issue had nothing to do with that question. The libelous paragraph *did not purport to be evidence taken before a Coroner or any one else*. It related the story as if it were actually true, and made no reference to any source of information.

Judge Lawrence did not decide the question whether a contract will hold in which a retraction is made a consideration for a release from claims for damages. He found that there was no such contract in the case before him.

These illustrations demonstrate the truth of the proposition that the language and meaning of the decision have been outrageously distorted. No attempt is here made to vindicate the legal soundness of the opinion; but simple fairness to Judge Lawrence—who, by the dignity of his office, is debarred from personally noticing these attacks—demands that the erroneous interpretations of his opinion shall be rectified. S.

Official Short-Hand Reporting in the Courts.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Probably, in these days of official grabbing, there is nothing more iniquitous than the system of "official" short-hand reporting in the Courts of Chicago.

We have no hesitation in saying that there is nothing that works with more injustice to any class of citizens than this does to those reporters not in the ring; as, no matter how competent a reporter may be, and no matter how much the parties and attorneys in any particular case may desire his services, if out of the ring he must consent to work at a great disadvantage in the way of compensation, in order to have an opportunity to make an ordinary living out of his art, after having worked years to qualify himself in it.

If, for instance, A wishes a case reported, he calls for a reporter. The reporter comes, and, if he is "official," or an offshoot of the "officials," he gets his pay from the county for reporting A's case, in which the county has no interest whatever, and for the trial of which it has already provided Judges, clerks, juries, bailiffs, Court-rooms, records, and all the other requisites, in order that A may have his rights protected, whether citizen or alien, and whether a tax-payer or not. Now, on the other hand, if the reporters be not official, the Honorable the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County says to them, "Gentlemen, although your reports are as good as anybody's else, and although your charges are reasonable and proper, and although the county will save no money by refusing to pay you, still our able Judiciary Committee have examined into the matter, and they find that there is no law that compels the county to pay you." Therefore, if the non-officials wish to avail themselves of a natural right, they must take their notes for nothing, and depend upon the contingency of being ordered to transcribe them, for *partial* pay for their services. This they have done, and are now doing every day, and propose to do longer; but some time they hope to get upon an equal footing with the "officials" in that regard, if the Legislature ever gets through with the "Military Occupation" business.

It is an iniquity to compel the county to pay for those services; but the non-official can with great force say, "All things being equal, isn't it equitable for you to pay us as well as others? Our reports are accepted, and are as much official, and are used to make up bills of exception, etc., in just the same manner as any others. The law says that the *reporting* is to be paid for, and not the name 'official.' We admit that you ought not to pay any one; but parties to suits will not pay reporters when the county will pay them in their stead, and, therefore, will not pay us when they can get the county to furnish reporters. So you encourage an offensive monopoly by paying them, and not us." But no; its the ins against the outs. "You're not an *officer*; you can't come it."

Last November the County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution asking the Legislature to abolish all discriminating laws relating to reporting in this county, and such a bill has been introduced in the Senate; but that comes up in its "regular order," you know, with Mr. Buncombe's great bill and Mr. Bombast's little bill, and we reckon the "regular order" will be its grave.

We have no recommendation to make, except that the bill referred to should be taken out of its "regular order" and passed, with the emergency clause, immediately; and, in the meantime, we propose to give our services to Cook County, inasmuch as Cook County is better able to pay the officials than to pay us, and look elsewhere for some recompense for our services.

We wish to say through you, Mr. Editor, to the people of Cook County, that they have been paying $10,000 a year to assist in driving all the wholesome reporters away from the city, and I believe, without knowing it, under a nice little special law passed through the Legislature by the omnibus system,—a burlesque on legislation, and an insult to propriety. And we believe we have only to draw public attention to the evil in order for the public to find a cure. Yours, &c.,

SHORT-HAND WRITERS.
CHICAGO, Feb. 19.

A Case for Relief.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to call the attention of the benevolent, and those having in charge the A.T. Stewart fund, to the fact that there is residing at No. 390 Calumet avenue, a poor widow, with three children, the oldest 13 years and very sick. This woman has supported herself and children by washing for families. She is now unable to earn anything, as it requires all her time at home caring for her sick child. They are, therefore, entirely dependent upon their neighbors for support.

Could not a small amount from the Stewart fund be obtained for this needy, and truly deserving family. Respectfully, D. E. H.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

A Card from Mr. C. F. Gates.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the article published in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 20, headed "The Remonstrants," the impression is given that Mr. Ferry had *two* documents from the manufacturers of Chicago—one a "*protest*," and the other "a memorial." The fact is, he had simply triplicates of the memorial. The first copy was sent on by Messrs. Crane Brothers, of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, *without signatures*, and is the one reported as signed by me as Chairman. Another one was signed by those whose names have been given to the public, and a third by P. W. Gates, President, and various other manufacturers, whose names have not as yet been published.

Again: I am represented as stating that if this bill passed "he (Mr. Gates) will have to stop their manufacture,"—referring to the articles made by the firm of which I am a member. This is a mistake. I certainly never dreamed of making any such statement, as applying to our firm. In regard to your comments upon that supposed remark, I am perfectly willing to wait quietly until passion has subsided and reason has resumed its sway.

The great object of the memorial was to delay the passage of the bill until manufacturers could find out for a certainty what it was, and how it would work. It was drawn up with this end in view. It is well known that you came out boldly, days before you printed the text of the bill, and declared your intention to use the benefits accruing to Chicago under this Relief bill to illustrate the enormities of the system of Protection. You proved, to your own satisfaction, a saving of $20,000,000 in the rebuilding of the city, and then triumphantly asked, If Chicago can save this sum in one year by Free Trade in building materials, how much will be the savings of the nation by universal Free Trade? You also generously proposed to extend its benefits to Holland, Saginaw, Peshtigo, etc.

This was a great mistake. Our papers printed no text of the bill, gave us no information as to how it worked in the case of Portland, and published no copy of the regulations of the Treasury Department made in that case; in connection with those articles of yours, and what seemed like a studied silence in regard to its provisions, manufacturers feared that there was something behind this bill besides the relief of Chicago.

On behalf of the men who met first in the office of Messrs. Crane Brothers, proprietors of the Northwestern Manufacturing Company, and, contrary to my wishes, elected me Chairman of their meeting, I deny that their action was taken with the intent to defeat relief for suffering Chicago, or make such combinations as would enable them to extort extravagant prices for their manufactures. On the contrary, strong protests were made against any such action by every manufacturer present. The fear was, that the bill would affect general trade outside the Burnt District, by opening the doors to fraud. Could they have been assured that there was, in the body of the bill, a provision that all rebates should go directly to the consumer or party owning the building, you would never have heard of these manufacturers in connection with this matter. In the present excited state of public opinion, it can hardly be expected that justice will be done these men. It is so easy and natural to impute a base motive to those whose action crosses in any way our plans. Then, without taking the first step toward ascertaining the real facts in the case, follow wholesale denunciations and charges, until men who have sustained for twenty years an unblemished reputation for liberality and fair-dealing, who have been associated with almost every effort in our city for the relief of suffering, are transformed into "wreckers," and held up before the public as deserving of its scorn. Against such proceedings I protest. Very respectfully, C. F. GATES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

Geological Survey of Illinois.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Geological Survey of this State was inaugurated in February, 1852, by an act of the Legislature providing for "the appointment, by the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer of the State, of a Geologist of known integrity and practical skill, for the purpose of making a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the entire territory of the State," with an appropriation of $3,000 annually for the purpose of carrying it on. Two years later, the appropriation was increased to $5,000 per annum. Dr. J. G. Norwood was appointed State Geologist by Governor French, in 1851, and held that position until March, 1858, when the present incumbent, A. H. Worthen, was appointed by Governor Bissell to succeed him. Of the labors of Prof. Norwood in his capacity of State Geologist I have but little knowledge. In compliance with an order from Governor Bissell, he made a report in August, 1857, which was published the following year in a pamphlet of 2[illegible] pages, entitled "Abstract of a Report on Illinois Coals, with Descriptions and Analyses, and a General Notice of the Coal-fields;" in the language of Prof. Norwood, giving a "succinct, but complete, description of every coal that has been analyzed in the State Laboratory up to this date, together with numerous sections of the rocks with which the beds are associated in different parts of the State." There is also a short, but interesting, report by Prof. Norwood upon the Rose Clare lead-mines, in Hardin County, volume 1 Geological Survey, page 366.

Since 1858, the work on the survey has been progressing steadily, and as rapidly as the limited appropriations for carrying it on would admit. Mr. Worthen has performed a considerable portion of the field-work, and made the reports upon many of the counties, himself, and has called to his aid efficient and able assistants to carry on the details of the survey.

He also called to his assistance, in working up the valuable material collected during the progress of the survey, some of the most eminent scientific men of the country. Prof. Newberry, Prof. Lesquereux, and J. B. Meek, of the Smithsonian Institute,—all men eminent in their several departments of research in Paleontology,—have contributed largely to the perfection of the work. Four volumes royal octavo of these reports, with maps and plates, illustrating the fossils of the State, in which, it is singularly rich and interesting, have been published. The fifth volume is ready for publication, awaiting an appropriation by the Legislature for that purpose. The sixth and last volume, it is understood, is nearly ready for the press. Of the great practical value and scientific interest of these reports, I think that, among men capable of judging, there can be but one opinion. Instead of advancing any views of my own in the matter, I will refer the reader to some of the scientific journals of the country, where he can learn, from the best authorities, their opinions upon the subject. In the *American Journal of Science*, edited by Profs. J. D. Dana and Benj. Silliman, April number, 1871, page 303, in a notice of the publication of the fourth volume, Prof. Dana says:

> Much has been done in this country in the way of Geological Surveys. Yet only two States east of the Rocky Mountains have carried forward such surveys to anything approaching a worthy completion. These two States are New York and Illinois. Fortunately they supplement one another, so that a geologist, by possessing the reports of the two when they are finished, will have quite a good account of the rocks and fossils of the whole range of the Paleozoic formations of the country. New York carries forward the subject to the coal-formation, while Illinois gives much that is new from the earlier limestones, and continues the geology through the Carboniferous period, in which the reports of the latter are particularly rich. The fourth volume, just issued, is, like its predecessors, a handsome volume, and full of valuable material.

After dwelling at some length upon matters of scientific and practical interest in the reports of counties, Prof. Dana concludes his notice of the work, as follows:

> The equivalency of the different coals of Illinois and Wabash Valleys seems to be still in question; and we shall look with great interest for the thorough discussion of this subject, which Prof. Worthen will doubtless give before closing his work. The second part of this volume is occupied with descriptions and plates of fossils, fishes and coal-plants. Many new and interesting forms are described and figured. Prof. W. also notes the existence in his collections of enough of ichthyic fossils, as yet undescribed, to carry his catalogue of Illinois Carboniferous fishes to something over two hundred species. Mr. Lesquereux, after describing many new coal-plants, and adding much to our knowledge of previously-described species, closes with an interesting discussion of facts regarding our American coal-flora, which we shall notice more fully hereafter. Prof. Worthen promises to complete this series of reports with two more volumes, most of the material for which is ready for the printer. We learn that the fifth volume will contain plates of the most important and beautiful series of Carboniferous crinoids and other echinoderms that has ever been figured or described.

The *American Naturalist*, volume 5, July number, 1871, page 300, in a review of the fourth volume of the Illinois Survey, says:

> This splendid volume is a fit successor to the three preceding, and in every way a credit to the great State that has so liberally provided means for Mr. Worthen to lay the results of his labors, and those of his efficient corps of assistants, before the world.

The writer, after saying much more in commendation of the work, closes as follows:

> The plates illustrating the Paleontological portion of the volume are engraved in a very superior manner by the Western Engraving Company, and the whole execution of the volume is most creditable in all its departments.

In a note to the above quotation from the *American Journal of Science*, Prof. Dana says:

> Most of the other States have had surveys in progress; but, in general, in spite of the earnest protest of those interested in the work, they have been cut short when only a fair beginning had been made.

Wisconsin and Iowa have each twice instituted State Geological Surveys, which have, after making creditable progress, been discontinued. As early as 1855, Iowa inaugurated a survey by that eminent geologist, James Hall, of the New York Survey. After publishing a most valuable volume of reports, with many excellent plates, illustrating the fossils of the Carboniferous formation of the State, the Legislature, in a spasm of economy, discontinued the survey. It has since been re-established, and again discontinued. About the same is true of the Wisconsin surveys. The Illinois survey has frequently met with strong and persistent opposition. It was once saved only by the veto of the Governor. Its friends have sometimes had to struggle hard for the necessary appropriations for publishing its valuable reports, the Legislature once being shamed into making the necessary appropriation by an offer of the Philadelphia Academy of Science to publish them in their own interest. It is understood that there is much opposition in the Legislature now in session to the completion of the survey, and the publication of the two remaining volumes of reports. Some of the friends of the survey have fears that the bills making the necessary appropriation may be defeated, and the work so nearly completed, and so creditable to the State, will be abandoned. If that should be the case, men of science throughout the country will look with astonishment and sorrow upon a step so inimical to the best interests and true glory of the State. Illinois cannot afford to abandon this work in its present condition. It is a matter too intimately connected with all the great industrial interests of the people of the State to be thus dealt with, and I trust that more enlightened views will prevail.

Objection has been made to the parts of the survey of a purely scientific character. Some people cannot see the use of it. "What is the use of shells and fossils?" "They are pretty to look at, but they will not buy pork."

I can only say that I am sorry for such as these, and am led to ask if there can be a son or a daughter of Illinois so sordid, and who so little comprehends the highest interests of the people of the State, as to wish to withhold the means of bringing to light and interpreting the wonderfully interesting pages of the history of life on the globe, which lie hidden in the rocks of the State. O. E.

Iron and Wooden Columns.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: So much has been said and written in relation to the best method of rendering a building fire-proof, that it hardly seems necessary to add even a suggestion. But, in all that has come before the public, I have seen nothing recommending the use of wooden columns in place of iron. It is the wonder of many, in viewing the ruins of our city, that immense brick and stone structures have, as it were, melted away, and fallen, with scarcely any injury to the brick themselves. To my mind, the reason is apparent. Nine-tenths of our business houses were supported, on the front and interiors, by iron columns. In many cases, floor after floor of the large stores were thus supported. When the fire came, it took but a few moments to warp and twist these supports as to render them useless. By the warping of an iron column, whereby its length is diminished, the wall resting upon it must settle and fall; and so it is with the interior columns. The falling floors and joist always carry the walls with them, tumbling the entire building in a mass of ruins. Knowing these facts, the question arises, What is the remedy? I answer *wooden columns*. Where an iron column will be warped out of shape completely in an half-hour, a wooden post, set on end, will not burn through in ten. In every way they are better, stronger, and cheaper. They can be painted with fire-proof paint, covered with galvanized iron on store fronts, and made fire-proof and ornamental. Is this not a step toward improvement in the art of building fire-proof?

GEO. O. GARNSEY, Architect.
CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

A MASSACHUSETTS HORROR.

A Woman with Three Lovers—One of Them Kills Another One.

Boston (Feb. 18) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

About a year since, a Dr. Sidney B. West, who formerly practised medicine in Boston, moved to Chelsea, and commenced the manufacturing of a medicated candy, which has since become somewhat celebrated. Associated with the doctor was a woman named Mrs. Susan D. Gilbert, who was understood to be his business partner in the candy trade. A few months later, Charles Storer, a well-known builder in Chelsea, also became one of the firm. There soon sprang up between Storer and the woman Gilbert a sort of mutual admiration, which, on his part, grew into a warmer attachment, that kept him at the place of business of the firm, one of two rooms, which were, by the way, used as a place of residence by West, who is a widower, and Mrs. Gilbert.

Last spring, Mrs. Gilbert, while attending some sort of a Spiritual meeting in Boylston street, in this city, made the acquaintance of "Amo" B. Bartholomew, who is also a widower and a man 61 years old, and he, too, conceived a strong attachment for the woman, which eventually became an absolute infatuation.

That his attentions were not disagreeable to the woman is evident from the fact that she continued the acquaintance and encouraged it, being with him often since. One day last summer they met at a picnic of Spiritualists at Concord, at which Storer was also present. This fact was disagreeable to Bartholomew, who made no secret to Storer that his presence and attentions to the woman were very obnoxious. They had quite a lively quarrel, but the woman pacified them and prevented any injury being done to either. The relations of West, Storer, and Mrs. Gilbert still continued at the manufactory in Chelsea, West living there, and the other man calling very frequently.

The venerable Bartholomew also made calls in rapid succession, and sometimes had an interview with his beloved, and sometimes not. When he failed to see her it was on account of Storer's opposition, who believed that Mrs. Gilbert should love him, and him alone.

To keep away the dreaded Bartholomew he often sat on the steps of the door half the night, and was on several occasions driven away by the police, who warned both of the men that they would get into trouble if they did not keep away from the charming Mrs. Gilbert. They paid no attention to the advice, however, and last evening the singular affair ended in a most terrible tragedy. The first intimation received of it was loud words from the residence of the woman, and officers were immediately called. They found Bartholomew on the street with a knife in his hand and in a state of excitement, exclaiming: "I have got my revenge."

He was disarmed and taken into custody, and then the house was entered, and Storer found dead on the sofa, with two stabs in the immediate region of the heart.

Dr. West and Mrs. Gilbert were standing over the body, transfixed with horror. The news of the tragedy had, by this time, reached the home of the murdered man, carrying dismay to the hearts of his family. One of his oldest daughters, snatching a shawl for a covering, hastily ran to the scene and was admitted to the death chamber, and became almost frantic with grief. She cried bitterly; inquired piteously who could have killed her father; threw her arms around his neck; called him to answer her, and kissed the inanimate cheeks. Her grief was so poignant and so demonstrative that it touched to tears the eyes of the few spectators present. Out of pity for her she was finally taken away and induced to return home.

Dr. West and Mrs. Gilbert also were taken into custody and locked up, to be used as witnesses. As they passed out the crowd curiously gazed into their faces, particularly that of the woman, who had been the bone of contention between the murderer and his victim. After Bartholomew was committed to his cell he commenced mourning and crying for "his darling Susie," as he termed her. In response to inquiries as to what he had been doing, he said he understood he had hit somebody, and, when asked who, he said, vigorously, "My enemy,—a man who came up behind me and hit me when I wasn't looking; a man who has been my enemy for a long time." When asked what he struck him with, he said, "My fist, I suppose," and half smiled, as if he considered it nonsense to insinuate that he used any weapon. He was evidently not inclined to impart any information, although he talked freely and coherently, giving responsive answers to interrogatories put to him. He is said to be 61 years of age, although he looks scarce 50. His business has been that of a machinist, at which trade he says he has worked forty-one years. A few years ago he was one of the patrolmen of the Fifth Police District, in this city, holding the office about a year. He is a native of Vermont. Mrs. Gilbert says, concerning the affair, that she and Dr. West had been over to Boston all the afternoon, and had returned to Chelsea between 5 and 6 o'clock. Shortly before the last named hour Bartholomew came into her premises in a state of intoxication, and referred to a previous conversation they had had in relation to his getting employment, or an interest in the medicated candy business. She, seeing his condition, did not want to talk with him, and tried to prevail on him to leave the house. But he was persistent, and said he had been promised employment there and must have it; that she told him it couldn't be effected then, and that he must go out; that he said he would end all trouble then if she continued to deny him; that he made a movement as if to take something from his pocket, which she supposed was a knife, and then made a motion as if to stab himself; that he then struck her in the breast, she thinks with his fist, or the handle of the knife, which weapon, by the way she declares, she at no time saw; that Dr. West, who was present, then interfered, and that Bartholomew pushed him off violently; that she then again tried to persuade Bartholomew, as she was expecting Storer every minute, and knew that if he came there would be trouble; that in the midst of the talk Storer did arrive, and immediately took a hand in the controversy, saying,

"I have got something to say about this;" then Storer and Bartholomew immediately clinched; that Bartholomew was thrown and Storer came on top; that she then begged Storer not to hurt Bartholomew, as he was drunk; Storer got up and said he would go for the police and went out; Bartholomew immediately followed, and she and West immediately followed and stumbled over Storer's body, lying on the floor in the entry. She says further, that she saw no blow struck, but thinks Storer must have been stabbed when he fell, or when he was on top of Bartholomew. This woman is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, although she is said to be from 45 to 48. She is tall and slim, of fair complexion, hair of a light brown, hands soft and white, and presents altogether a well-preserved physique. She may have been very comely in youth, and is not by any means repulsive in appearance now. In speech and manner she is soft, and she converses intelligently and fluently. Mr. Storer, the victim, was about 45 years of age, a builder of considerable reputation, and his family is one of the most respectable in Chelsea.

Beauregard on the Conduct of the War.

In a recent number of a Southern magazine, General Beauregard comments upon the siege of Charleston and Grant's last Virginia campaign. In regard to the attack of the monitors upon Fort Sumter he is evidently of the opinion that it failed chiefly because it was undertaken in the day time instead of at night:

> We had great doubts as to the impending results, and I was always of the unqualified opinion that, if the enemy's iron-clad fleet made a night attack against Fort Sumter by coming within sufficiently close range to see the fort, which was a large and elevated object, and yet not be seen from the fort, the latter would certainly be silenced or destroyed in the course of a few nights without serious injury to the monitors, and the channel to Charleston and the harbor would have been opened to them, after having removed the torpedoes placed at their entrance.

The failure of General Gillmore to apprehend the true point from which to attack Charleston is thus commented upon:

> Being an engineer by profession and acquainted with General Gillmore, I felt confident as soon as he assumed command of the forces operating against Charleston, that he would turn his attention to attacking Fort Sumter, as he had done Fort Pulaski (at the entrance of Savannah River) the year before, instead of employing his means to the taking of Charleston, which could and should have been done at that time by way of the Stono River and James Island. I often remarked to my General officers at that period that the latter island was the door to Charleston, whereas Morris Island was only the window to it; and it was fortunate indeed for that city and the Confederacy that General Gillmore preferred attempting to enter through the window instead of the door.

General Beauregard is plainly of the opinion that the siege of Petersburg by Grant was a mistake. He says:

> What General Lee and myself feared most was that General Grant should continue to *rotate* around Richmond on the south side of the James and Appomattox, as he had done on the north side of the former river. It is evident that, with our inferiority of numbers at the time, (50,000 against 150,000), and paucity of resources, we could not have checked him by placing ourselves in his front without uncovering Petersburg and Richmond, which required very strong garrisons, (more than we could safely spare), to be abandoned to themselves even for a moment. For the same reason we could not have threatened his line of communication with City Point or the lower James River, where he could have re-established his base at any point most suitable to him. * * * By that movement of rotation Grant would have effectually destroyed the Weldon and the Danville Railroads, the only two lines which continued to furnish Richmond and the army with scanty supplies of provisions and ammunition from Wilmington and the nearly exhausted States of South Carolina and Georgia. We were living, then, as it were, from hand to mouth; and any serious interruption to these lines of supply would have compelled an immediate evacuation of Virginia by the Confederate Government and army for North Carolina, or for Tennessee and Kentucky, where a new "theatre of war" might have been established. But General Grant preferred to "hammer away all the year on that line (against the fortifications of Pittsburg) like an infuriated bull which, losing sight of his tormentor, rushes madly at the red flag which is flaunted in his eyes. As General Bosquet said of the gallant charge at Balaklava, "*Cela est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre*"—That is magnificent, but it is not according to the art of war."

AN OHIO TRAGEDY.

A Negro Man Murders His Wife and Shoots Himself.

From the Springfield (Ohio) Republican, Feb. 15.

Lying between Centre and Market streets, in the extreme southern portion of the city, is a quarter which has been known for years by the title of "Africa," from the fact that it is inhabited almost exclusively by colored people, some of whom (but by no means all) are among the lowest elements of our population. This place was on last Wednesday night the scene of as bloody and terrible a tragedy as ever occurred within the limits of this crime-cursed city. The name of the murderer and would-be suicide is Robert W. Scott; the victim was his wife, Caroline Scott, and the deed was committed in the most cold-blooded and deliberate manner, and with due premeditation. If anything was lacking to show this, the following copy of a paper found upon the person of Scott after the murder would prove the fact beyond a doubt:

FEB. 14, 1872.

> I have this this day decided to have my wife or die and go to hell. I will not be put off by her. She bought a revolver to take my life. I thought I would give her a chance to do so. I want to see if she would do so to-night. It is Caroline's time to die or mine, but I think it is both of our times to die. They tell me this is hard. I do it, for I like too. I, ROBERT W. SCOTT.

The writer was upon the spot in a short time after the suicide, and from persons present, neighbors of the parties, and in some cases eye witnesses of the act, gathered the following detailed statement regarding the sickening affair: Scott and his wife had been married seven years, but he did not care for his family as a man should, doing little for their support a great part of the time. Some time in June last, as near as could be told, they separated, and, although the husband had more than once made overtures for a settlement of difficulties and for a reunion, the wife steadfastly refused, as she said, "to live with such a trifling man," telling him at one time, about September last, that "she had got along without him so long, and guessed she could yet awhile." So matters went on, the man fostering a feeling of hatred against his wife, which ended as indicated in the above declaration, to "have her or kill her." With this fell purpose fixed in his murderous heart he went to the house—a mere cabin of two small rooms, on the east side of Winter street—and entering the front room, sat down to await the coming of Mrs. Scott, who was absent. Several persons were in the house, among them Mr. Slaughter, Mr. Leach, and Mr. Huffman. This was early in the evening. About 9 o'clock, the woman came home, and, entering the house, spoke pleasantly to her husband. In a short time he called her outside and they held a conversation, but what was said was not audible to those within. Both came in, and a second time retired to the outer air.

This time the woman came in first, but was immediately followed by Scott, who said only, "Well, Car'line, that settles it," thus briefly, but pointedly, and unknown to any but himself, pronouncing her death sentence. The murderer hesitated but a few moments, then, setting open the front door, he bade the other men to leave the house. Scarcely had they done so before he spoke sternly and said, "Car'line, come here." That instant, presenting a revolver—a large six-shooter—Scott fired, being then not more than four feet from the woman. The shot took effect in the lower part of her face. She advanced a step or two, and he, retreating through the open door to the front yard, repeated the shot, which entered just over the right eyeball, passed through the woman's head, and imbedded itself in the wood of the back door, bringing Caroline Scott to the ground a corpse. The horrified spectators, among them the six-year-old daughter of the chief actors in this bloody drama, set up the most ear-piercing screams, and rushing out over the body of the murdered woman, alarmed the whole neighborhood, the people rushing to the spot in crowds and adding to the terrible confusion. As soon as this portion of his work was accomplished, Scott ran toward Market street, and when in the rear of Mr. Obenchain's stable attempted to finish the ghastly job by sending a bullet crashing through his own brain. The pistol, when found, had three empty chambers. Although mortally wounded the strong man ran at least 200 feet, and was picked up in front of Mr. Ward's residence, on the east side of Market street.

He was carried, in a state of insensibility, back to the house, and put down upon the floor in the bedroom adjoining the room in which the victim was stretched out, also on the floor, cold and stiff in death, presenting a sickening appearance, with the blood slowly oozing from his nostrils and mouth, and the features much distorted by the wound in the eye. When our reporter arrived at the house the man was lying with the most of his body under the bed, grovelling and weltering in a small pool of blood which had flown from the wound. A small portion of brain also made its way into sight by the same means. He was not so far gone but that when his name was demanded he could utter "Bob Scott."

Scott is a large, powerful man, a negro, apparently 35 or 40 years of age, and a plasterer by trade. He has lived here some years, but we are unable to pronounce reliably as to his character. His wife was a mulatto or "yellow" woman, about 25 or 30 years of age, lightly built, and of rather prepossessing appearance. She supported herself and child by sewing and taking in washing, and is represented as capable and of an amiable disposition, but evidently lacking in spirit.

How Cattle and Pigs Eat Fish in Maine.

The Bangor *Whig and Courier* gives a description of the smelt fisheries at Winterport, Me., which commence about the 1st of November, and terminate about the middle of March. An idea of the extent of the business may be formed from the fact that the Katahdin has taken in one trip 35 tons of smelts, or something more than a million fishes. There are three or four hundred men employed altogether in this work, and this season it has been very profitable. The price has ranged from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and single nets have returned the owners in some instances upward of $800. The total quantity taken this winter will reach several hundred tons, bringing in a handsome revenue of more than $20,000 for this business of fishing on the Penobscot. Large quantities of tom-cod are taken in the nets, the largest of which are sent to New York, and the rest sold to farmers to feed swine, or for manure. Owing to the high price of grain, farmers come from a distance to get these fish for their hogs, thus saving other food for their cattle, though some of the latter will eat the fish raw and frozen, and sheep are said to like them in this way. A number of primitive settlements have grown up in connection with these fisheries, and at "setting" and "hauling" time the river for several miles presents a most bustling and lively scene with the fishers at work with their nets.

A Policeman Needed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you remind our Police Commissioners and authorities of the necessity of having a patrolman travelling day and night on South Clark street, from Twelfth southward to Eighteenth street, as there are in that locality a lot of young loafers molesting and abusing pedestrians who are obliged to use that thoroughfare to go to their houses. Only a few days ago I noticed how a young man, not interfering with any person, was molested by being thrown at with stones, and, having met said young man since, the said young man showed me what a lump he received on his head from the hands of those young devils. OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

—Dr. Bernier, a French physician, says that an application of electricity to noses which have become red from Bacchic practices will give them their original appearance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Young Heads on Old Shoulders.—The youth of the hair, in other words, its original color, brilliancy, luxuriance and elasticity, may be permanently preserved by the use of Phalon's Hair Invigorator. Thus the oldest veteran may always wear a young head on his shoulders, and every head be protected against the decay or loss of its natural covering. Sold by all druggists.

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THE GREAT IRISH AGITATOR.

The Life and Career of Daniel O'Connell.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips—A Rich Literary Treat.

The managers of the Star Lecture Course gave the public a literary treat, on Tuesday evening, in the Union Park Congregational Church, in the lecture of Wendell Phillips upon Daniel O'Connell. The audience was large and appreciative. After the applause that had greeted his appearance had subsided, Mr. Phillips said: I take the career of O'Connell as an illustration of the peril attending the conflict of races, and also as a example of the influence in constitutional governments of agitation. Agitation, Sir Robert Peel defined to be the marshalling of the conscience of the nation to affect its votes. Of all men speaking the English language, O'Connell certainly was the most illustrious example of the agitator, judged by the title that he wrought the largest [illegible] not with the rarest means. Even Miss Martineau, who hated him bitterly, and has criticised him in her story most unfairly, allows that of all men in modern times who have raised themselves to influence and power solely by character and voice, he was perhaps the most remarkable example. No man has transcended him in the success. To every student of progress and of constitutional government the part played by this indomitable Irishman is very noticeable. You may trace it back to English history in the time of Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe." Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," the first great Englishman who flung a pamphlet in the House of Commons. From him we come down to Wilberforce, who, leaning back on the conscience of Great Britain, broke a million of fetters.

After giving sketches of Cobden, Bright, and other reformers, Mr. Phillips went on to say that on this side of the water William Lloyd Garrison is the great example of agitation in removing a great political evil. But of all agitators in modern times O'Connell eminently bears the palm. His history illustrated the large and long influence of the conflict of races. England dare not go to war with us to-day, for she knows that the first shot she fired against us, or any European power, Ireland would stab her in the back. And again, he could not afford to draw a sword against Ireland, for she has the opportunity against him in the unquenched hatred of the Southern States against the Union. Providence is leading to bring about the same lesson, that they shall be just before they are strong.

When England, in the time of Elizabeth, supposed that she had conquered Ireland, there was on her statute book the growth of a system of laws applicable to Ireland, which are half the Irish Code of to-day. Persecution in the time of William of Orange, in 1693, and remained almost wholly unchanged. Tale code was evidently designed to crush the Irish race. Not a Catholic the two elements which England recognizes in Ireland—the Celt and the Catholic—stands as an individual. Catholic worship, lands as a corporation, and education. Indeed, we pursue might be said in general to remove the Irish race from Ireland, and it has been the policy of every Government. As O'Connell once said, it is bad people capable of being perfectly executed there would not have been in this day of progress. Had it not been in this country and now, instead of having but 6,000,000 people, as she ought, Ireland has not more than 5,000,000.

The speaker detailed the peculiarities of this code at considerable length. The Irish Catholic was not permitted to serve in the army or navy, or to hold office in any capacity. No Catholic could hold possession of the land for more than 30 years without the property passing to the nearest Protestant heir. It was hardly possible to obtain an education without leaving the country. Not a Catholic could forfeited the rights of citizenship. To do which you forfeited the rights of citizenship. To do which you forfeited the rights of citizenship. To do which you

The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

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VACATING QUINCY STREET.

There is some exhibition of ill-feeling in the Common Council, and also in the Legislature, regarding the selection of a site by the Secretary of the Treasury for the new Government buildings. There is a disposition on the part of a few to defeat the action of the Government by withholding the consent of this State and of the city to the vacating of that part of Quincy street which runs through that block. Though this factious opposition is slight, we hope it will be promptly withdrawn. It is discreditable to the State and to the people of Chicago, and properly meets with general reprobation. However men may differ as to the wisdom and propriety of the choice of site, the choice having been made by the Secretary of the Treasury in good faith, upon his official responsibility, that ought to be the end of it. Certainly there is no excuse for a resort to a factious and irritating opposition. No good result can follow such a proceeding. There can be no question that the Government has the right as well as the power to locate the buildings wherever it may please. It has also the right to repeal the appropriation heretofore made, and to refuse to purchase any site at all. The dog-in-the-manger policy is more likely to produce the latter result than to accomplish a change of site. It is an indecorum wholly indefensible for the Common Council to interpose a factious opposition to the completion of the purchase by the National Government; it is disrespectful in the highest degree, and meets the approval of no citizen who considers the subject from an unselfish point of view. While we think the Secretary ought to have purchased the remainder of the old block, and while we did what we could to present that view of the case, we confess that we should have no right to complain if the Government should refuse to make any purchase or erect any building, so long as the city and the State withheld its assent by refusing to vacate an alley intersecting its property.

There will be an effort made to obtain the cession from the United States to the city of the old site and building for the purpose of a Free Public Library. But any application of that kind would certainly fail so long as the Common Council refuse to vacate the street which is essential to the purchase already made. A prompt and ready response to the request of the Government in vacating this street, and a hearty co-operation in the efforts making to accommodate the public business, would naturally predispose Congress to voluntarily cede the old site in exchange for the 12,000 square feet as voluntarily relinquished by the city. We hope that nothing more will be heard of this opposition, but that the Council will at once, and unanimously, pass the order vacating that portion of Quincy street.

THE COUNTY FINANCES.

A Committee of the Board of County Commissioners have recently made an exhibit of the county finances. The county debt is thus stated:

Bonds due May, 1873	$ 150,000
Bonds due May, 1880	1,169,000
Bonds due May, 1885	1,331,000
Bonds due May, 1890	250,000
Total bonded debt	$2,900,000
7 per cent coupon orders, due July, 1873	450,000
Interest thereon	14,000
Floating orders, etc	100,000
Unaudited orders, etc	60,000
Interest falling due in 1873	201,500
Total	$3,665,500

Of this sum there is to be paid in 1873 the sum of $765,000. The Board of Commissioners have already ordered the issue of certificates of indebtedness, bearing 7 per cent interest, the same to be used to pay, Micawber-fashion, the indebtedness falling due this year. This leaves $265,000 of existing indebtedness to be paid otherwise.

It will be noticed that, of this sum, $215,000 is for interest. There is but one way to pay interest, and that is by taxation. The Legislature will unquestionably authorize a new assessment and a new levy of taxes. The county must therefore provide for a levy of tax to meet this current interest. It must also provide for the means to pay the outstanding debt of $50,000, and provide also for raising a portion of the principal of the debt. There is no discretion in this matter. The $400,000 of coupon bonds and the $100,000 of certificates of indebtedness are debts created since the adoption of the Constitution, and the obligation to pay the interest and part of the principal thereof, as well as the interest on the previously-existing debt, is one that cannot be evaded. The Constitution, with a view of compelling counties to pay their interest, and gradually retire the principal of their debt, limits the annual levy of taxes for all other purposes to 75 cents per $100 of the last previous assessment. The last assessment for this county was one hundred millions of dollars, and the county is required to levy a tax for the interest on all its outstanding debt, and is then limited to a levy of $750,000 for all other purposes. With this exhibit of the condition of our county affairs, the Board of Commissioners have adopted a memorial, asking the Legislature for power to increase the bonded debt to $5,000,000 by the sale of $1,500,000 of county bonds. A bill for that purpose is now before the Legislature. We understand that the money to be raised by the sale of these bonds is to be applied in part to the *beginning* of a new Court House; also to build a new jail, and, generally, to have a respectable sum of money in the County Treasury for building purposes, to be expended by the Board of Commissioners. The rate of interest on these bonds, if limited to 7 per cent, will require an additional tax for interest of $105,000 a year. If the rate be higher, it will be $15,000 for each additional one per cent. Is there such a necessity for new county buildings that such an additional debt is a matter of course? The building erected by the city is capable of accommodating the county comfortably and conveniently for many years to come. The present jail was not in the least injured by fire, and, so far as that institution is concerned, the county is no worse off now than it would have been had there been no fire at all.

If the county has to levy a tax to pay the interest on its present debt, bonded and otherwise, that levy will require $231,000. If to this be added a tax of $750,000 for other purposes, we think the levy in the aggregate will be equal to what ought to be demanded of the public, except for purposes which are indispensable, and which admit of no delay.

Mr. Schurz's speech on the sale of arms to the French was not merely a rhetorical effort. Until its statements are refuted, it convicts our Government of having sold the arms to the French Government during the war. Both Remington and Jules Lecesne, agents of the French Government, testified under oath before Committee of the French Assembly that they had "treated directly with the Government of the United States." A considerable discrepancy also appears between the amounts paid by the French Government and those received by our Treasury. If the negotiations were made directly with our officers it should find out who pocketed the "discrepancy." Mr. Conkling's argument, that our Government sells for cash and cares not whom it sells to, has the effect of a plea of guilty, since it attempts to palliate a wrong act by an admission that it was backed by a wrong theory. The one thing worse than a failure to observe the obligations of neutrality, is to deny that neutrality has any obligations.

Really, the so-called Administration Senators are trying their cause very badly when they make just enough opposition to an investigation to call forth an argument for it so conclusive that they themselves are compelled to vote for it.

STIMULANTS AND NARCOTICS.

The difference in modes of thought between the more scientific class of physicians and the more zealous preachers is so great that we cannot so truly say that they contradict as that they ignore each other. Neither of them seems to comprehend the standards by which the other judges of truth and falsehood, and the longer they argue the angrier they grow. This difference is the impersonation and *avatar*, so to speak, of the perpetual conflict between the study of what can be known and the aspiration toward that which is mysterious.

These observations are suggested by a discussion now pending between the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, a redoubtable and eloquent champion of total abstinence, and Dr. George M. Beard, a physician of the same [illegible] on "Stimulants and Narcotics." Dr. Cuyler reviewed in the *Evangelist* so caustically as to provoke from Dr. Beard an even more caustic pamphlet in reply. Never were two disputants arguing from more opposite premises. Dr. Cuyler is engaged in assuring to the souls of men an abundant and happy entrance into the world to come. Dr. Beard is trying to gain for their vile material bodies a hale and permanent residence in this vale of tears. Dr. Cuyler accomplishes his task, from beginning to end, by the accomplished, skilful, and benevolent use of timely and excellent good words. Dr. Beard is obliged to depend upon doses, potions, plasters, and, in some small degree, upon the mooted elements, "narcotics and stimulants." Dr. Cuyler says these are poisons. Dr. Beard replies that, scientifically, the word poison has no meaning, as in all things poison consists not in the nature of the article, but in the use that is made of it. He darkly intimates that the wordy doses which Dr. Cuyler applies to the healing of souls are often too highly "stimulant," which is complimentary to his eloquence, as not a few men who discourse on the same topic to the same people, without contradiction, for years, become "narcotic." Dr. Beard charges that the heretofore agitation of the temperance cause has been carried on by well-meaning zealots who, by appealing to the passions of men, produced a prejudice against the use of stimulants, but who not only did not enlighten their audiences concerning the facts, but were intensely ignorant thereof themselves. Dr. Beard's position may, perhaps, reveal itself with sufficient clearness in the following extract from his letter to Dr. Cuyler:

> It is not impossible that the horrid exaggerations, the absurd misstatements, the ignorant falsehoods, the petty slanders and cruel bickerings by which the temperance cause has been disgraced, and of which you have not been wholly guiltless, may have been a part of the mysterious plan of God for the reformation of the world.

Still he concedes that the delay of the medical profession to enlighten the temperance reformers on the scientific features of their subject may be in part responsible for the unscientific character of the efforts toward reform heretofore made. This accusation against the medical profession, however, is wholly immaterial to those who look at the subject from a spiritual point of view. The halcyon days when the pulpit is to discourse on oxygen and ozone, and physicians are to accompany their pellets with exhortations from the Psalms of David, will never come. Those who attempt both are neither. Dr. Cuyler is exactly right in saying that Dr. Beard's book is theologically mischievous. Dr. Beard is also exactly right in saying that the temperance reform must be no longer left to exhorters and story-tellers, but must have some help from those who will seek to cure the insatiate thirst for alcoholic drinks as a bodily disease. More and more the questions of reform are becoming questions of social science. The errors of mankind were first made the subject of vengeance, then of punishment, then of exhortation, and now, according to Dr. Beard, are to find their effective antidote in education. Perhaps.

The new fire ordinance goes into effect today. Discussion is now at an end, and the only points of interest which now attach to it are penalty and enforcement. The penalty is set forth in the ninth section of the ordinance, which reads as follows:

> SECTION 9. Any owner, builder, or person who shall own, build, or aid in or about the erection of any building within the said city limits, contrary to, or in any other manner than authorized by the above ordinance, or who shall advise, or who shall move, or assist in removing any wooden building within said limits from one lot to another therein; or who shall own, remove, or assist in removing any such building from without said limits into the same; or own, repair, or assist in repairing any damaged wooden building, contrary in either case to the provision of this ordinance, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $50 and not exceeding $200, in the discretion of the Court, for the first offense, and to like fine for each offense after such person shall fail to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or continue in the violation thereof.

The ordinance now having legal effect, it is the duty of the authorities to enforce it without fear or favor. With the lessons of last October still freshly before them, they will be criminally negligent in duty if they suffer the provisions of this ordinance to become a dead letter, as has been the practice to a great extent, in years past. The owners of property in Chicago will not excuse any dereliction of duty on the part of the authorities. The ordinance must be carried out to the very letter, and its penalties enforced to the extreme limit.

We publish a card from Mr. C. F. Gates, Chairman of a meeting of manufacturers who recently sent to Senator Ferry, of Michigan, a memorial against the Chicago Relief bill. Mr. Gates says that it was feared that the bill, if passed, would affect general trade outside of the burnt district. If his memorial had set forth this fear, instead of antagonizing the bill *de hoc*, it would have been so little to Senator Ferry's purpose that he would hardly have introduced it into his speech. If the intention of the meeting over which Mr. Gates presided had been expressed in the same way that he now expresses it, we should have had no occasion to characterize it in the manner we did.

We might make some point upon Mr. Gates' fear, that, if the bill should become a law, it would furnish an argument against the doctrine of Protection, so-called, but we let that pass.

The Lessons of the New Orleans Carnival.

The pageant of the "Mystick Krewe," recently celebrated at New Orleans, has its lessons for the more phlegmatic people of Northern cities, who have no Mardi Gras in their industrious years, and for whom the burden of work makes the year, from January to January, an uninterrupted season of Lenten abstinence from pleasure. There were two peculiar features in the New Orleans Carnival: First, it was a day of universal license. No man was obliged to place any limit to his folly. He could play the harlequin until the force of folly could no further go; or he could be as serious as Hamlet musing over Yorick's skull, and no man observed him by his cap and bells rang so merrily, or why his mask wore such a tragic frown. The wheels of trade stopped. The high places of Mammon were deserted. Justice dropped her scales, tore the bandage from her eyes, and went mad as a howling Dervish. Divinity relaxed its serious face, and observed Solomon's assurance that there is a time to dance. Rich and poor mingled together on the common level, abandoned by the carnival license; and the city by-ways, as well as the highways, of trade rang with unaccustomed sounds of hilarity, and saw unusual sights. The most unfrequented spots echoed the tumultuous sounds, and the merry laughter of children made dark old corners and grim old lanes and courts resonant with music. And yet, although every man, woman, and child in the city had free license to follow their own fancies and whims, wherever they might lead, and all the functions of law were eternally suspended, we are told that the universal joy was not marred by a single unpleasant feature which could disturb the Lenten meditations of the next day. On the other hand, the happiness of Mardi Gras undoubtedly gave greater zest to the lentels and fish, and made the sackcloth and ashes much easier to wear.

Second, the observances of the "Mystick Krewe" were of an æsthetic character, which permeated all this mad business with a most praiseworthy refinement. The pageant drew its inspiration from Homer, and the creations which his genius has immortalized—the gods of Olympus, the mad Helen of Troy, Agamemnon, King of Men, the sage Nestor, the fair-tressed Briseis, the raging Achilles, Diomedes, with blazing helmet, the mighty Menelaus, the venerable Priam, limping, humpbacked Thersites, the fatal Cassandra, mighty Hector, Chalchas, the soothsayer, the peerless Andromache, the horrible Polyphemus, Ulysses the wanderer, Circe the transformer, the Harpies, the Sirens, beautiful Calypso, and the frogs and mice in their mimic battle,—all pass in quick review, and tell the story of the blind old beggar, who has enriched every civilization with his genius and influence, every literature from his day to this, by the power of his style and the wealth of his fancy, with a vividness and dramatic force which impress the thousands who witness the pageant with the genius of Homer more forcibly than any written page can do.

And in answer to all this comes the inevitable question from Gradgrind, *Cui bono?* What is the use of all this pleasure? Why waste a whole day in mirth? The true answer is made every day and every hour in our streets and counting-rooms, our schools and churches. Men broken down with work before their prime; men blowing out their brains because they fear poverty or lose in a speculation; men with dyspeptic stomachs and thin legs and bilious faces; men with wrinkles across their foreheads before their beards are grizzled; men whose lives are spent on the treadmill of toil, which turns from the house to the office, and from the office to the house, day after day, and year after year; men blindly chasing the almighty dollar, and stumbling into their graves just as they are about to lay hands upon it; women with hollow chests, and pale faces, and bent forms, women weary and worn, women grown prematurely old; children who never knew a childhood; children to whom fresh air is denied; children who are tired out before they are called upon to bear a single burden of life,—all these answer the question truthfully, and tell us in language which is unmistakable that we have not recreation enough. We want more holidays, or at least we ought to improve those that we have. There is not one American [illegible] which is not rapidly going into disuse, and being devoted more and more every year to work. The observance of New Year's Day, once universally devoted to the renewal of friendships and welcomed with jubilation, has dwindled into a mere fashionable formality and expensive luxury, and men are literally driven into business to escape these infictions. Washington's Birthday is almost extinct, and only of account in delaying the payment of notes for one day, and escaping credit ors for the same length of time. Fourth of July has become an intolerable nuisance, and its celebration is properly observed by Boston alone, over whose three mountains the Eagle screams in solitary grandeur. There was a time when Thanksgiving summoned all the absent ones home, and festive cheer abounded, and the memories of the day influenced all the other days of the year, but what is Thanksgiving now, or where can you find it in its full glory, save in a few New England villages remote from the great centres of trade? The demon of work has even invaded Merry Christmas, and the day of the year, and is gradually drowning the carols and chimes with the noise of anvils, and hammers, and saws, and quenching the fire which blazes so cheerily about the yule log. Thus one by one we are losing our holidays, and with them our health and our enjoyment of life and its pleasures.

Our remarks are quite as applicable to Chicago as to other Northern cities. Just now, however, she has an extra hard piece of work on hand; but, when she does get on her feet again, we suggest that she shall stop for a day and have a good rest; that she "lay down the shovel and the hoe, and take up the lute and the bow"; that she "make believe" Mystics Krewe" and have a great carnival; that it shall be a penal offence for a man to be caught on that day with any kind of work on hand, or to be found indoors; and that every one shall have on that day Carnival license to do as he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the pleasure of his neighbor. It only needs one fracture of the ice to accustom us to it; and, after we have had one of these Carnivals, we shall not be content until we have had more of them. If Gradgrind objects on the score of dollars and cents, it is only necessary to tell Gradgrind that during Carnival week over one hundred thousand people visited New Orleans, leaving behind them thousands of dollars, to make him a convert to Carnival.

A curious illustration of the long life of evil deeds appears in the incidents in the life of Henry Clay which have lately been published in two or three books and magazines. If we judge the Mill-Boy of the Slasher by the writings of his contemporaries, disregarding the "bargain and corruption" political literature, we see only a gifted, gallant, eloquent, generous, high-toned gentleman. Thomas H. Benton, writing, just after Clay's death, of his duel with John Randolph of Roanoke, closes a long and glowing description of this, the "highest-toned duel I have ever witnessed," with similar praise for the duellists. Wherever he is spoken of, save only in pages dictated by the bitterest partisan spite, he appears as a man pre-eminently worthy of

> Knighthood's flower or Paladin's renown.

The first serious blow against this belief came in the reminiscences of Clay in the ponderous tome which Henry A. Wise published a few weeks since. There are glimpses in this work, among the score or so of sketches of the great Kentuckian, of a man in whom, as age drew on apace, an overmastering ambition destroyed the graceful self-restraint and unvarying courtesy which had contributed so much to his great success. Even in his rapid rise and long continuance in power. Thus, according to Wise, when he heard of the result of the Harrisburg Convention of December, 1839, in which General Harrison won the Presidential nomination that had seemed at one time certain to be given to him, he burst into such a fury of egotistic passion,—cursing the friends who had worked for him, and swearing that, "By ——, if there were to be three days in the country, the people of them could elect the other President by turning over his hand,"—that he disgusted all who saw and heard him, and caused animosities which told heavily against him four years later, when he gained the coveted nomination and lost the election. The *Galaxy* for March contains some more or less authentic anecdotes of this decadence of politeness. It is hard to reconcile with our ideas of the man the stories of his intruding upon a gathering of half-a-dozen prominent politicians, and demanding what they were doing, be told what "treason" they were plotting; of his disturbing a private party by attacking aloud two or three gentlemen as "Presidential mischief-makers;" and of his saying to General Scott, in a crowded parlor, when the General shrank from the pressure of Clay's hand on his wounded arm, "Ah! I see you are rotten all over." If stories such as these are true, advancing years must have told terribly upon the man who, in earlier life, was so renowned for his winning manners that it is matter of history that some of his opponents refused to be introduced to him lest they, too, should be magnetized by the mysterious charm of his presence.

In several instances, European Governments have been discovered to be indulging in the pleasant practice of shipping their convicts to this country. As we are naturally averse to becoming a Botany Bay, and feel quite competent to produce all known varieties of crime and criminals on our own soil, without foreign aid, this method of proceeding has always aroused lively indignation and prompt remonstrances. The Great Powers of Europe apparently gave up the practice some time since; but, for the last two or three years, there have been complaints of the shipment of criminals from several of the petty German States. The Government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has replied to these complaints in a manner which deserves the attention of Secretary Fish. The official gazette, the Mecklenburg *News*, says, in its issue of Jan. 14:

> Our attention has been called to an article published in several New York newspapers about the pardons which His Royal Highness the Grand Duke has granted to Albert Riedel and three other convicts at the Dreiberger Penitentiary, on condition of their emigrating to the United States and never returning to the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. After consultation with His Excellency the Minister of Justice, we have to say that the Government claims the right to dispose of its convicts as it thinks proper. The Government is not preventing it from accepting such conditions as those under which a pardon was granted to Bierstedt, and whether the papers of the American newspapers are foolish to raise a hue and cry about that which every European Government has done for many years past. The Minister of Justice assures us that if any convict in the Grand Ducal Penitentiary should be deemed worthy of the clemency of His Royal Highness, and should couple his application for pardon with the promise of leaving Mecklenburg forever and taking up his abode in the United States, such a pardon would undoubtedly be granted. Several applications of this description are now under consideration at the Department of Justice.

The calm cheek of this petty Principality, not only in admitting that its refuse rogues have been sent to America, but in claiming the right, and declaring the intention, to send such rogues hereafter, would be provoking if it were not ludicrous. At the risk, in the present state of politics, of being dubbed a "Mecklenburg-Schwerin spy," we venture to suggest that the assistance of that country's official gazette, cast every European Government has used this country as a convict colony for years past, should be investigated. We assure Senator Conkling that it is not our object to "alienate the vote of the German population," and we sincerely trust that he will allow the investigation to proceed.

It was a moving picture that Senator Conkling held up before the Senate Monday morning. The soul of the Senator burned within him as he thought of the crime of his adversaries in insisting

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Work in the House on its own Revenue Bill.

The Justice of the Peace Jurisdiction Bill Passed in the House.

The County Seat Bill Further Debated in the Senate.

A Complication Existing Relative to the Distribution of the School Fund.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 21.—The Senate got through with the bill to pay the claims of Robert Tillson, of Quincy, and beat it. It lacked three votes, and thereby failed, and with it other claims that would have followed in its rear. A motion to reconsider was made, and it is possible that this bill may get through the Senate, but it will inevitably fail in the House. Still, were it to succeed in the former, the friends of this claim would come before the next General Assembly and use such votes in its favor as a quasi endorsement of the justice of their measure.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up in the House, and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole, good, bad, and indifferent, were adopted in a lump, except the section in relation to deductions, which was adopted by 89 to 65, it receiving a heavier majority than in Committee of the Whole. The Cook County delegation voted solid for it. The result of this amendment is to relieve railroads from taxation on all their personalty, to cut down more than one-half the amount of the personal property listed, and to throw the burden of taxation almost entirely on land, since there is but one assessment made hereafter, and Chicago will have to take the assessment made for State purposes, city taxation will almost entirely fall upon land. Cook County, under it, will pay one-fourth of the taxes instead of one-fifth. Mr. Short moved, as he had promised, to put in the provisions of the Senate bill in relation to a Board of Equalization, not that he believed in it, but in order to conciliate the Senate, but the House decided that it would do nothing of the kind, and determined to adhere to its own bill, which leaves this to the Auditor. A majority of the Cook County delegation voted against the Board, though the result of its workings had been to relieve their county from unjust taxation, which would have come on it had not the valuation in other counties been equalized up by the Board of Equalization.

THE FEES AND SALARY BILL

was partly read a third time to-day, but errors were discovered both in the printed copy and engrossed bill and it was sent back to the Clerk for correction. An effort was made to have it recommitted in order to put up the fees of Justices of the Peace in Cook County, and to give jurors in that county the amount allowed elsewhere, but it failed. If the bill is not amended in these respects it will loose several votes, and perhaps enough to beat it.

THE COAL MINERS' BILL

was further considered in the House, and by a majority of three an amendment was voted down by which it was tried to strike out the Inspector which, in the opinion of the friends of the bill, would have made it worthless. The House adjourned without getting beyond the first section.

THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

The Senate talked some more on the county seat question, and finally recommitted the bill, and then plunged into

THE LONG CORPORATION MEASURE,

and adjourning without making much progress with it.

REVENUE

was crowded out in the afternoon by the Mining bill, but will come up to-morrow morning.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

A queer complication has suddenly arisen in relation to the distribution to Cook County of its share of the school fund. By the last Federal census there are in that county 79,000 children under 21. By the census taken by the County Superintendent, there are 160,000. If the former is taken as the basis of distribution, Cook County will get about half what it would if the latter were taken. There are, also, some other counties where the same difficulty arises. In Grundy County, for instance, the Federal census gives but 1,000 children out of 14,000 inhabitants.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 21.

Met at 10 a. m.

THE TILLSON CLAIM.

Senate Bill 26, to pay $15,666.56 to Robert Tillson & Co. for infantry and cavalry equipments furnished the State during the late war. A communication from Governor Wood, stating that an agreement was made to pay in gold, was read.

Mr. JEWITT supported the bill, stating the facts in the case clearly. It was his opinion that refusal to pay the claim would be virtual repudiation. During the course of his remarks Mr. Crawford raised a point of order that the Senator could not state matters of evidence not of his own personal knowledge. Overruled.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that when parties interested had been driven from their original issues, they now came in and attempted to force upon the Legislature *ex parte* evidence, and that it was a singular fact that no such evidence was before the Committee; and still stranger that, after abandoning a "gold basis," they should introduce testimony to support it. It was never intimated by Tillson & Co., or any of their agents, at the time the Board of Auditors audited their claims, that they were not receiving payment in full, and it was right to assume that if facts to the contrary existed, they would have protested against being compelled to receive warrants upon the Treasury in full of account. He said that it was questionable as to whether the goods were all furnished under the original contract, but much of them were furnished upon telegraphic orders from Governor Wood, then Quartermaster General. It was strange if a special contract as to payment existed.

Mr. DORE defended the bill and wanted the State to pay all its just debts.

Mr. WHITING said few matters of more importance had come before the Legislature than the matter in question. It had not been shown to his satisfaction that any contract beyond the original one, which called for about $6,000, had been made; that Tillson took warrants, choosing to incur some loss, rather than wait for his money, and that it was understood by the State officers that he had been paid in full. It was sufficient answer to all arguments that they had receipted in full, and instead of complaining, allowed the matter to rest for eight years, and it was evident to him that the whole matter was an afterthought. He characterized the whole thing as an "audacious raid upon the Treasury." If it was not, he thought the United States would ultimately pay the claim. It should never have been presented. The claim was flimsy, and the argument for it specious. The State has paid every cent it owed Tillson, and in gold; if not to Tillson, to the parties to whom he had sold the warrants. The claim rested upon a foundation composed of audacity and pertinacity. Payment of the claim was only to encourage the ten thousand harpies raiding upon the Treasury.

Mr. KERR said it was evident that Mr. Whiting did not know anything about the matter of which he had been talking. He had started out on a false hypothesis, and, consequently, his whole argument was of no account.

Mr. KEYS was of the opinion that all the proof necessary had been produced, certainly all that had been asked for. There was nothing against the claim but suspicion, and that suspicion arose because of the fact that it was not presented until 1869. The claim had been made up and presented to the General Government upon the close of the war, and because of its being a State contract it was given leave to withdraw. There was not a breath of fraud about the claim.

Mr. PIERCE, in answer to Mr. Kerr, said the original contract covered only about $5,000 out of the $95,000 worth of property furnished. The attorneys for the claimants, when before the Committee, waived all claim to gold except upon the original contract. All goods subsequent to the first contract were furnished upon telegraphic orders, not upon contract. The attempt to spread a contract for $5,000 worth of goods to cover $95,000 was spreading it out too thin. He did not doubt the certificates of Governors Wood and Yates, but did firmly believe they were mistaken. If this claim is paid, the next session will be flooded with similar ones, based upon the present claim as a precedent. The claim is trumped up and is being lobbied with extreme pertinacity, and the Legislature ought, in good faith, to refuse to pay it.

Mr. VORIS opposed the bill on the ground of injustice, and that it would open the door for $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 worth of similar claims.

Mr. McNULTA said he proposed to vote for the bill for the reason that if the claim was a question between individuals, no court in the State could refuse judgment upon the evidence adduced. It was no matter to him if the flood gates would be opened if the claim was just. The statute of limitations should not be plead in bar to the matter at issue. A plea of that kind was next to theft and fraud.

The bill was lost,—yeas, 21; nays, 18.

Mr. FLAGG entered a motion to reconsider.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Allen,	Eddy,	McNulta,
Anderson,	Epler,	Reddick,
Bangs,	Harlan,	Richardson,
Boyd,	Holcomb,	Solomon,
Bush,	Jewett,	Vaughan,
Carter,	Kerr,	Williams,
Donahue,	Langley,	Woodard.
Dore,	Marsh,	

NAYS.

Alexander,	Hampton,	Underwood,
Crawford,	Nicholson,	VanDorston,
Daggett,	Pierce,	Voris,
Edsall,	Senter,	Washburn,
Flagg,	Starne,	Whiting,
Fuller,	Snevell,	Wilkinson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

GAMING AND GAMING HOUSES.

Mr. EDDY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the House bill relating gaming and gaming houses, recommending its passage.

COUNTY SEAT BILL.

The consideration of the County Seat bill was resumed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered an amendment, providing that no persons shall be allowed to vote at such elections who do not possess the qualifications named in the affidavit in Section 1. Accepted and adopted.

Two motions to refer were made, discussed, and withdrawn.

Mr. EDSALL moved an amendment, providing that in cases of contest the vote might be reviewed and poll-books purged of doubtful and illegal voters, and the question decided as to whether three-fifths had or had not voted for removal.

Mr. HARLAN protested against his rights in that matter being traversed and any damaging compromises being effected. He wanted the bill recommitted.

Mr. BOYD said special legislation was prohibited. He could not intelligently vote upon the amendments introduced without close study. The bill had not been thoroughly considered in Committee. He was in favor of reference. A law ought to be enacted that would suit all circumstances which have or might arise, and one that would do exact justice.

Mr. VORIS favored reference.

The bill was recommitted.

CORPORATION BILL.

Senate bill 216, concerning corporations, and for the regulation of managers, agents, and officers thereof, was read a second time.

Mr. PIERCE suggested that the House bill be taken up in preference to considering the Senate bill, thereby accomplishing something. It was time to stop considering separate bills upon the same subject, citing the condition of the two Houses regarding the Revenue bill.

Mr. McNULTA said there was no personal pride in this matter, but the shortest way to get at the matter was by considering this bill, and then tack it to the House bill as an amendment.

Mr. FULLER supported the suggestion made by Mr. Pierce, being of the opinion that it was the shortest method to pursue.

Mr. PIERCE said that with the understanding advanced by Mr. McNulta he was willing to go ahead.

Mr. FLAGG moved to amend so as to provide that shares of stock should not be less than $10 nor more than $100 each,—the bill providing that the limit shall be $100. Adopted.

Considerable discussion arose upon an amendment proposed by the Committee providing for a detailed report from all corporations, foreign and domestic, doing business in the State, of all matters and things connected therewith, Mr. SWETT characterizing it as inquisitorial and unnecessary.

The debate pro and con was animated, being participated in by Messrs. JEWETT, HAMPTON, UNDERWOOD, McNULTA, and WOODARD, and resulted in striking out, upon motion of Mr. EDSALL, so much of the bill as related to the incorporation of churches, vestries, presbyteries, conferences, &c.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered an amendment providing that debts of any corporation organized under this law shall not exceed the capital stock actually paid in, and making Trustees, etc., at the time of incurring such indebtedness, personally liable, unless, at a meeting of stockholders called for that purpose, any of them should dissent from or object thereto.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE PURCHASING AGENT.

Mr. DORNBLASER introduced a bill for the appointment of a State Purchasing Agent, and to define his duties.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

Mr. FOSS moved that the bill to allow Cook County to issue bonds be taken out of the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The motion was lost.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up, the question being on agreeing to the amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHORT asked that all the amendments be voted on at once, then any one wishing the deduction section to be amended could move it. To go over the bill by sections would be to uselessly consume time.

Mr. CUMMINGS said it would not be done with his consent. The section in relation to deductions would not be endorsed by him in any such way. He must have a separate vote on that.

Mr. SHORT amended his motion, so as to except that section.

All the amendments were adopted but the one referred to and another.

The section in relation to deductions was adopted—yeas, 81; nays, 64.

YEAS.

Austin,	Heafield,	Richardson,
Barnes,	Herdman,	Riggs,
Berry,	Hildrup,	Rivers,
Braiden,	Humphrey,	Roessler,
Brayton,	Hunter,	Root,
Brown (Massac),	Carey,	Ryan,
Burley,	King (Cook),	Sheldon (Champaign),
Carpenter,	King (Jersey),	
Clarke (Kane),	Knoles,	Shelton (Warren),
Clow,	Kœrner,	Sherrill,
Crouch,	Latimer,	Short,
Curtis,	Mayo,	Springer,
Daniels,	McConnell,	Stewart,
Derrickson,	McEwen,	Stillwell,
Dixon,	McMasters,	Strong,
Dodge,	Miller (Kane),	Sullivan,
Dornblaser,	Miller (St. Clair),	Taylor,
Easter,	Morris,	Turner,
Egan,	Morrison (Cook),	Vocke,
Fleharty,	Oleson,	Waite,
Foss,	Phelps,	Waters,
Frew,	Phillips,	Whitney,
Gaines,	Pixley,	Williams,
Gallagher,	Powell,	Williamson,
Galloway,	Price,	Wright,
Goodell,	Reinhardt,	Wight,
Hall,	Rensburg,	Mr. Speaker.
Hay,	Rice (Peoria),	

NAYS.

Adams,	Banks,	Moffitt,
Armstrong,	Galbraith,	Merrill,
Barr,	Gass,	Morse,
Barrett,	Gilliam,	Mussetter,
Benson,	Hawes,	Neece,
Boyd,	Hickox,	Nelson,
Burnside,	Hinchcliffe,	Pritchard,
Carle,	Hundley,	Ralls,
Carey,	Jeffries,	Reise (Logan),
Casey (Jefferson),	Johnson,	Rice (Sangamon),
Casey (Shelby),	Kagay,	Rich,
Cavan,	Kelly,	Rodgers (Madison),
Chandler,	Keany,	Rodgers (Platt),
Cloud (Morgan),	Landrum,	Ross,
Cofer,	Langston,	Rowley,
Collins,	Lee,	Sanford,
Cummings,	Lemma,	Sears,
Cunningham,	Manley,	Townsend,
Dwight,	McKilvain,	Trimble,
Edgcomb,	McElwee,	Vennum,
Elner,	Merritt,	Webb.
Elder,	Miller (Madison),	

Mr. SHORT then moved to insert the sections in the Senate bill relative to the State Board of Equalization, in order to make the bill more satisfactory to the Senate and the people.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered as a substitute to have the equalization done by the Auditor, Governor, and Secretary of State. He did not see the necessity for this costly Board.

Mr. ROOT thought the Governor had duties enough, without putting on him the equalizing of land. If any State officer was to do it, it should be the Auditor.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) saw no good in the Board, and thought it the desire of the people to have it abolished. The Auditor would know as much of land in his District as any member of the Board elected from that District. He was willing to leave the matter entirely to the Auditor, who already did the greater part of the work.

Mr. McCONNELL was in favor of retaining the Board, which he thought had done some good. If the matter were left to the Auditor, so strong a pressure would be put on him that inequalities in assessment would ensue.

Mr. CAVAN was opposed to the State Board.

Mr. ARMSTRONG'S amendment was adopted,—yeas, 83; nays, 58—as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Elder,	Miller (St. Clair),
Armstrong,	Foss,	Morrill,
Barnes,	Fouke,	Morrison (Cook),
Barr,	Frew,	Morse,
Barrett,	Galbraith,	Neece,
Benson,	Gallagher,	Nelson,
Berry,	Gass,	Phelps,
Boyd,	Gilliam,	Phillips,
Burley,	Goodell,	Reinhardt,
Burnside,	Hawes,	Reise (Logan),
Carle,	Hay,	Richardson,
Carpenter,	Humphrey,	Rives,
Carey,	Hundley,	Rodgers (Madis'n)
Casey (Jefferson),	Jeffries,	Roessler,
Casey (Shelby),	Johnston,	Ross,
Cavan,	Jones (Marshall),	Sears,
Cloud (Morgan),	Kagay,	Shelton,
Cofer,	Keany,	Sherrill,
Collins,	King (Cook),	Sullivan,
Cummings,	Langston,	Townsend,
Cunningham,	Lemma,	Trimble,
Dixon,	Manley,	Vennum,
Dodge,	McKilvain,	Vocke,
Dwight,	McElwee,	Waters,
Easley,	McMasters,	Webb,
Edgecomb,	Merritt,	Whitney,
Elner,	Miller (Madison),	Wright,

NAYS.

Braiden,	Kelly,	Rodgers (Platt)
Brayton,	Kerrick,	Root,
Brown (Massac),	King (Jersey),	Rowley,
Chandler,	Knoles,	Ryan,
Clark (Kane),	Kœrner,	Sanford,
Clow,	Latimer,	Sheldon (Ch'mp'n)
Crouch,	Mayo,	Short,
Curtis,	McConnell,	Smith (Ogle),
Derrickson,	McEwen,	Springer,
Dornblaser,	Miller (Kane),	Stewart,
Easter,	Moffitt,	Stillwell,
Egan,	Mussetter,	Strong,
Fleharty,	Olson,	Taylor,
Gaines,	Pixley,	Turner,
Galloway,	Powell,	Waite,
Hall,	Pritchard,	Williams,
Heafield,	Price,	Williamson,
Herdman,	Rensburg,	Wight,
Hildrup,	Rice (Sangamon),	Mr. Speaker.
Hunter,	Riggs,	

Mr. ROOT moved to strike out Governor and Secretary of State, leaving the matter to the Auditor.

The motion was carried—yeas, 68; nays, 55.

Mr. LANDRUM moved to dispense with the Auditor also, and have no equalization.

The motion was lost.

Mr. COFER moved to strike out the schedule in the House bill, and insert the one in the Senate bill.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the signing of the bill to provide for guardians for habitual drunkards.

Mr. COFER spoke in behalf of his amendment.

Mr. BURLEY saw no necessity for any particular catalogue of property.

Mr. KING (Cook) offered a substitute striking out the schedule and requiring a person to give the kind, quantity, and value of personal property. It was lost.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered a substitute for the section, substantially the one proposed by him in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. TURNER moved the previous question.

Mr. CUMMINGS protested that opportunity had been promised to offer amendments, which was cut off.

Mr. TURNER offered to withdraw his motion, but objection was made.

The previous question was not ordered—yeas, 33; nays, 83.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was lost.

Mr. COFER'S amendment was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 69.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed till afternoon.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriating money for the Ottawa and Mount Vernon Supreme Court Houses was taken up, and the Senate amendment concurred in—yeas, 101; nays, 21.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

The bill relative to Cook County bonds was ordered to a third reading.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The Senate bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace passed—yeas, 115; nays, 4.

Mr. SANFORD moved to amend the title.

Mr. CUMMINGS hoped nothing would be done to send the bill back to the Senate.

The title was not amended.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The Committee on Railroads reported back the bill to authorize municipalities to transfer bonds voted to one railroad to another, with a recommendation that it pass.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FEES AND SALARIES.

Mr. KING moved to suspend the rules to take final vote on the Fees and Salaries bill. Agreed to.

The Clerk began reading the bill. Errors being discovered in the printed copies, Mr. BAINES moved to recommit to the Fees and Salaries Committee. Mr. HAINES also moved that the Committee be instructed to so amend as to amend as to give Justices of the Peace in Cook County the same fees as Justices in other counties.

Mr. WAITE supported it. He could not vote for the bill as it was.

Mr. KING (Cook) opposed recommitting the bill, and Mr. MERRITT also agreed with him.

Mr. WAITE moved to instruct the Committee also to strike out the provision by which jurors in Cook County get only mileage.

Mr. HAINES denounced the discriminations of the bill against Cook County Justices. It was discovered that the only mistake in the printed bill was a transposition of certain sentences.

The motion to recommit, with instructions, was lost.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and various mistakes discovered.

Mr. NELSON moved to stop reading, and instruct the Clerk to have it correctly printed.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill made the special order for Wednesday morning.

THE MINERS' BILL

was taken up.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. DANIELS offered some amendments, which were adopted.

Mr. NELSON offered an amendment to strike out the provision in regard to Inspector of Mines, regarding it as unnecessary, and a discrimination against the independence of miners.

Mr. HAINES was in favor of Inspectors. They had them for railroads, steamboats, &c.

Messrs. BARNES and MORRISON (Cook) could not agree with Mr. Nelson.

The motion to table the amendment was lost,—yeas, 45; nays, 74.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE opposed the amendment. He insisted that to pass the bill without an Inspector was to neutralize it, for it was generally out of the power of the miners practically to make complaint of violation of the law.

Mr. DANIELS said that coal-miners had, in Europe and this country, so powerful an organization that coal operators dare not discharge a man, for, if they did, the men struck. He was willing to have the Inspector, but he denied the talk of miners being ground down by mine-owners. No men were better paid, fed, and clothed than miners. They could earn in Will County $150 a month. If miners were taught temperance their welfare would be far more advanced; nor would they do any any other work than mining, whatever wages were offered them; nor was he willing to listen to this denunciation of mine-owners, who were just opening up the coal industry in Illinois. He wanted no legislation to drive capital away from Illinois into other coal regions.

Mr. KING (Cook) was willing to pass a fair law for miners, but he wanted no more officers. They had plenty now who were not worth their salt. There was nothing to hinder miners from resorting to the Courts without requiring an Inspector.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) insisted on the necessity of an Inspector here as in Germany and England. In reply to Mr. Daniels, he said, men, by working in mines, were generally unfitted for other labor, especially out-door work. They were willing enough, however.

Messrs. RICE (Sangamon) and SPRINGER opposed the amendment as stopping all legislation on the subject. The cry of economy was exceedingly ill-timed, and should not be raised to defeat so necessary a bill.

Mr. OLSON thought an Inspector unnecessary.

The amendment was not adopted—yeas, 67; nays, 78.

BILL APPROVED.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the signing of the bill to appropriate for repair of Ottawa and Mt. Vernon Supreme Court Houses.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 21.—In the Senate, to-day, the Assembly joint resolution requesting the Commissioners of School and University Lands to appoint a reliable agent for the protection of State lands in Marathon County was killed.

The memorial praying Congress to refund to the city of Milwaukee certain moneys used in the construction of the straight-cut harbor at Milwaukee was concurred in.

Fourteen out of eighteen of the Joint Committee on Apportionment united in reporting a bill to apportion the State into eight Congressional Districts, as follows:

First District—Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Waukesha Counties; population, 133,268.

Second District—Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, and Sauk Counties; population, 159,798.

Third District—Crawford, Green, Grant, Lafayette, Averea, and Richland Counties; population, 137,659.

Fourth District—Ozaukee, Milwaukee, and Washington Counties; population, 129,420.

Fifth District—Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc Counties; population, 158,574.

Sixth District—Green Lake, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, and Waupaca Counties; population, 148,028.

Seventh District—Verona, LaCrosse, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Trempeleau, Buffalo, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties; population, 125,016.

Eighth District—Douglass, Bayfield, Ashland, Burnett, Polk, Barron, Dunn, Chippewa, Marathon, Shawano, Wood, Portage, Oconto, Adams, Juneau, and Marquette Counties; population, 83,162.

Considerable time was occupied in Committee of the Whole, and numerous bills were ordered to a third reading.

The special order, the Assembly bill to prohibit the purchase or receiving in store of grain by any other than at the standard weight of measure as provided by law, was taken up, the question under consideration being the motion to reconsider the amendment making exceptions in cases of special agreement. It was discussed at length. The motion to reconsider was lost and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Senate adjourned till Friday morning at 10 o'clock. In the Assembly a large number of petitions and remonstrances were presented on the temperance bill. Also, a remonstrance against the union of Kenosha and Racine Counties.

The Committee on State Lands, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry of the [illegible] propriety of selling at auction the [illegible] pine lands in the burnt district, reported, on authority of the Commissioners of School and University Lands, that no State pine lands had been burned over in the great fires.

A Senate bill was concurred in, appropriating $651.90 for certain lands erroneously sold to Michael Gough and others, in Ozaukee County.

The vote indefinitely postponing the bill authorizing County Supervisors to fix the salaries of Registers of Deeds, and putting the fees into the County Treasury, was reconsidered by a vote of 50 to 32. An amendment limiting it to counties having 25,000 inhabitants was lost by a vote of 22 to 42, and the bill lost by a vote of 47 to 48.

Mr. Graham made a report from the Rock County delegation on a bill to amend the charter of the Janesville & Evansville Railroad Company, that its passage would conflict with the seventh subdivision of the last Constitutional amendment, but that said amendment was not properly adopted, and hence favoring the passage of the bill.

Mr. Graham's Temperance bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. The amendments reported by the Committee, including the striking out of the fourth section punishing drunkenness, and that portion of the sixth section making the owners of buildings where liquor is sold liable, were adopted. Also, one applying the bill to drug stores; one that 25 per cent. of the license shall be paid over to the State Treasurer to constitute a fund for establishing an Asylum for Inebriates; and one that no one should be disqualified from becoming a witness by reasons of marriage to persons interested in suits under the bill. Several amendments of an unfriendly or burlesque nature were rejected. The bill was reported back to the Assembly and made the special order for this evening.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 21.—In the Senate, bills were introduced to establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners, and to regulate charges of railroad companies; to permanently locate and erect an additional Penitentiary near Amosa, Jones County; repealing the present law, and providing for making deeds to land sold for delinquent taxes; providing that no debt shall be created by any county, city, or town without making provision for its payment; to prevent illegitimate speculation in county, city, and school district warrants, requiring payment in the order in which they were issued.

The House spent nearly the whole forenoon in discussing the bill providing for the repeal of the law authorizing the publication of the laws. The bill was ordered engrossed, and will probably be passed in the House when it comes up.

Amendments were made to the original bill providing for publishing the proceedings of Boards of Supervisors, and that the two papers publishing should be of opposite politics when possible. Also, that at least one of the papers shall be published at the county seat.

The House, this afternoon, was jammed full of spectators, as a general debate was expected on the suffrage question. The joint resolution to strike the word "male" out of the State Constitution was passed, and the bill providing for submitting the question to the people at the next general election passed to a third reading. The ladies present, some three hundred in number, were somewhat disappointed by the motion of Mr. Leahy, of Franklin County, who moved the previous question as soon as the bill was brought up, thereby cutting off debate. Several of the friends of that measure had lengthy speeches prepared, and were expecting to deliver them, but this motion shelved them.

Mr. Morrison, of Kentucky, offered a supplementary bill to the suffrage measure, providing that the question shall be submitted to the women of that State over 21 years of age, which was decided out of order, because unconstitutional.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21.—In the House a bill was introduced to regulate Insurance Companies doing business in Ohio. This is a codification and amendment of the Insurance laws of Ohio.

A resolution was introduced reciting first, that, under the Ohio laws a majority of the directors of any and every railroad company organized under such laws shall be residents of Ohio; second, that all officers of such railroads shall be residents of such State; third, that it shall be unlawful to elect or to appoint to office of profit or trust of railroad corporations so organized, any person who is a stockholder in any express, despatch, fast freight, or transportation company, whether incorporated or not, which has for its object the shipment of freight or passengers over Ohio railroads; fourth, that it is represented that the above provisions of law are violated, and directing the Committee on Railroads of the House to investigate as to these alleged violations, with power to send for persons and paper. The resolution was laid on the table to print.

Bills were introduced to strike out the ten-year clause in the act to prevent people from empiricism.

In the Senate, bills were introduced authorizing Mayors to fill vacancies arising in Boards of Common Council; to allow insurance companies to loan money on policies.

A resolution was offered for a *sine die* adjournment March 4. Laid on the table.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—In the Constitutional Convention, at Charleston, West Virginia, yesterday, the Committee of the Whole terminated the discussion which had occupied the past four days, upon the report of the Committee on Taxation and Finances, omitting, by a vote of 42 to 26, the clause in the present Constitution especially providing for the payment of the indebtedness to the State of Virginia incurred by the separation and establishment of the State of West Virginia, leaving the Legislature with authority to provide for the payment of any liability of the State prior to the adoption of the Constitution. County and municipal corporations are not allowed to become indebted in an aggregate to exceed 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property. Counties are not permitted to assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 70 cents on $100 valuation, except by a vote of three-fifths of the people in the county, and except for the payment of indebtedness at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The oil manufactory of D. C. Beggs, in Cedar street, was burned this morning. The flames also spread to buildings occupied by the Statsburg Manufacturing Company and by Messrs. Downer & St. John. The loss is $60,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 21.—On Friday morning, at Brownsville, a fire destroyed Wilgers' shoe and hat store, Devere & Co.'s clothing store and building, Gummert's building, Duncan's furniture store, Story's saloon, and a barber shop. Loss about $52,000; insurance about $25,000.

DETROIT, Feb. 21.—Sweet's Hotel, at Grand Rapids, the largest hotel in Western Michigan, was partially destroyed by fire last night. It was a five-story building, covered nearly half a square, and was considered one of the best hotels in Michigan. The fourth and fifth stories were burnt, the third partially, and the remainder of the building greatly damaged by water. A great deal of furniture was burnt and destroyed by removing it. It is feared that one life was lost. A man who was seen in the building removing furniture cannot be found. The loss is estimated at nearly $100,000. It is well covered with insurance. A new tar roof was being put on the house, and sparks from the chimney ignited the tar, causing the conflagration.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 21.—A fire at Dunleith, Ill., last night destroyed the St Cloud Hotel, kept by Christian Butter. Loss, probably, $6,000. Building insured for $4,000 in the North British; furniture insured for $1,500 in the Imperial. The fire was caused by a defective heating apparatus in the kitchen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 21.—The loss by the burning of the machine shops and engine house of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway, at Shakopee, yesterday morning, is over $100,000, on which there was an insurance of but $25,000, in the following Companies: St. Paul Fire and Marine, $2,500; American Central, $5,000; Franklin, of Ohio, $2,500; Andes, $7,500. Underwriters, $2,500. There were five locomotives and a large quantity of valuable machinery and material destroyed. Fifty men were thrown out of employment.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Protest of the Directors of the Company Against the Postal Telegraph Scheme.

The following protest from the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company was presented in the United States Senate yesterday by Mr. Conkling:

The bill in question creates a corporation, and confers upon the corporation special privileges and extraordinary powers. Upon what principle and for what reason the particular persons named in this bill are proposed to be made the recipients of a franchise never granted by Congress before, and of immense pecuniary value, in the event that they shall be enabled, under cover of its provisions, to grasp the telegraph property of the corporations created by the States and now engaged in the business, we are not informed. They are authorized to issue one million dollars of its stock for expenses of organization, and, as there is nothing in the bill to prevent the distribution of this stock among the corporators, we assume that to be their expectation. The bill contains no provision requiring the contribution of any money as the basis for the issue of such stock. This stock is entitled to receive dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, so that Congress is in effect imposing a tax of one hundred thousand dollars a year, to be levied either upon the Post Office or the senders of messages, to give a bonus to the beneficiaries under this bill as an inducement to engage in a business in which they have now no investment, and in the conduct of which they have had no experience. If it be the policy of the Government to give so large a bonus to encourage investments in telegraphic enterprises, we submit that justice requires that companies now engaged in the business, and whose property is at hazard, shall, at best, be permitted to compete for the gift.

3. The bill provides that certain expenses heretofore borne by telegraph companies, such as rent, light, fuel, messengers, and clerical services, and also for stamps, shall hereafter be borne by the Post Office Department, the inference being that the necessary labor can be performed without increasing the number of officials or the expenses of the Department, and that it is on account of the saving thus effected that the telegraph service can be performed by the corporation created by the bill at rates which all past experience in this country has found to be unprofitable. The fact that this illusive feature has escaped the scrutiny of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is another evidence of the injustice of acting on the bill without subjecting its provisions to the criticisms of interested and competent experts. The bill provides for a class of messages in Section X., termed "registered telegrams," which shall have priority of transmission, and on which double rates may be charged. On examining the report of the Committee, to ascertain the reason for conferring a priority of such immense value, we find reference made to the subject. This Company remonstrates against a scheme which gives a million of dollars to create a new monopoly, under the pretence of checking an existing one, and which, under the plea of effecting a greater reduction of rates than was obtained in Great Britain, covertly authorizes the putting up of ordinary messages of the public, whatever the pressure of their necessities, and giving up the wires to priority messages at double rates, the effect of which must inevitably be to establish the priority rates for all messages requiring immediate dispatch. The priority rates under this bill are higher than the present average rate. We remonstrate against the passage of a bill which proposes to hire out the Government Post Offices, furnished and warmed and lighted, and the services of Government employes to private parties, unless to the highest and most responsible bidder. Especially do we protest against being excluded from such competition, and being put on the defensive by those whose investment in the business will be made, if made at all, after they have realized from the gratuities which the bill proposes to confer.

The bill in effect exempts the property of the business of the company which it creates from [illegible] and municipal taxation. It also makes the company [illegible] agent of the United States, so that the public would [illegible] completely without redress, in case of neglect to [illegible] and deliver messages, as they now are, for the loss of registered letters and other valuables entrusted to the mails, at the same time all the risks of defalcations by Postmasters and clerks of theft, or counterfeiting of stamps, as shown upon the Postoffice Department. The Western Union Telegraph Company does not desire that the Government shall purchase their property. It has confidence in the future growth of the country, in population, commerce, and wealth, and in the benefits of that growth the telegraph must largely participate. It relies upon the future for a just return for the great expenditure it has already made, and is still making, to enlarge and improve its service. If, however, this company fails to meet the just expectations of the public, it is suggested that the true remedy is to require the surrender of its property under the conditions of the law of 1866. But, until a state of things exists which makes interference by the Government necessary for the protection of public interests, this Company asks to be permitted to control and conduct its own business without Congressional intervention. We remonstrate against the passage of this bill, because it would depreciate the value of the Company's property for the benefit of private parties. It cannot be that Congress would enact a law, the necessary and direct effect of which would be to depreciate the value of private property which they have the right to purchase with a view to diminish the compensation to be paid therefor. When this company accepted the provisions of the act of 1866, it was upon the assumption that a compact was thereby entered into between the Government and the Company. First, that we were not to be interfered with by Congress until the expiration of five years; and, second, that thereafter we were only to be liable to be dispossessed of our property at a valuation to be fixed by Arbitrators, in whose appointment we should have an equal voice. This Company submits to the Senate whether the enactment of such a law as that reported by the Committee would not be a violation of the compact into which we entered, relying upon the good faith of Congress. Under that compact we are to-day transmitting messages for every department of the Government, giving them priority over all other business at rates fixed by the Postmaster General, which do not pay its cost of the service. Is it unreasonable in us to ask as we now do, either that the compact be performed on the part of the Government, or that this company be released from its obligations. Common justice requires that if Congress is to establish a compelling enterprise in which the Government is to be the active and only responsible partner, it shall leave this company untrammelled by the restraints of a compact whose reciprocal conditions it wholly disregards. The owners of the telegraph property would be justified in petitioning Congress for relief from many of the burdens it is obliged to bear, and this Company asks nothing except a thorough investigation of the subject, at which they shall be permitted to answer any of the charges affecting their administration, and that they be allowed an equitable participation in whatever privileges are offered by Congress with a view to making cheap telegraphy possible. The Western Union Telegraph Company relies upon Congress to protect their property from a scheme which, while it pretends to promise desirable reforms, and provides a princely bonus ostensibly to secure them, makes no provision either for compensation to the owners for private property virtually destroyed, nor for securing to the public any of the benefits promised. We are unable to regard it otherwise than as a scheme to enrich its promoters at the expense of the public treasury, and of the private interests which it seeks to supplant.

(Signed) WILLIAM ORTON,
HORACE F. CLARKE,
E. D. MORGAN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ALONZO B. CORNELL,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,

Committee of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

ILLINOIS.

The Apportionment of the School Fund—Proposed Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—Arrest for Infanticide—The Chicago Opera House Incorporators.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.—The apportionment of the School Fund of the State among the several counties of the State, upon the basis of the number of persons under 20 years of age in said counties, has been interrupted by the discovery that the report of the Secretary of State to the School Commissioners of the number of children in each county, shows the number to be much less in many counties than there were five years ago, when the former apportionment of the School Fund was made and distributed. For instance: The report of the Secretary of State shows that in 1870 there were 79,000 children in Cook County under the age of 20 years, while it is shown by the records that in 1865 there were 105,568 children of the above age. Other counties show the same discrepancies. The report of the Secretary of State is based upon the actual count made from the official census returns filed with him by the United States Marshals of the Northern and Southern Districts of this State, and proves very conclusively that the canvass made by the census-takers was very imperfect. The apportionment of the School Fund is made as follows: One-third according to territory, and two-thirds according to the number of children under 20 years of age. It will thus be seen that the apportionment, if made upon the basis of the census returns, as reported by the Secretary of State, would be unfair and unjust, not only to Cook County, but also to many other counties. In order to remedy this matter, a special law ought to be passed, and it is understood that the School Fund Commissioners, who are the Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor, will recommend to the General Assembly the passage of an emergency law providing that the school fund shall be divided on the basis of the population of each county. This item of the census is supposed to be nearly correct.

The Democratic State Central Committee meet in Chicago on Thursday, the 22d inst., to make the necessary arrangements to transfer all their right, title, and interest in the Democratic party to the managers of the "'possum dodge."

The following insurance companies have filed their reports with the Auditor: Home, of Columbus; Williamsburg City, of Brooklyn; and National Life, of Montpelier.

A man by the name of Carpenter has been arrested as accessory to a case of infanticide that was recently discovered in this city.

The Opera House Association of Chicago, capital $500,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day with the Secretary of State. The incorporators are E. Prentice Treadwell, Maurice T. Lane, and George C. Ball.

Rumored Discovery of Gold in the Black Hills, Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 21—Rumors have been in circulation here for some time in regard to the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, on White Earth River, near Spotted Tail's new reservation. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, a resident of Dakota, has just arrived here from up the river, and says that gold in large quantities has actually been discovered in the beds of Ice Creek, a small stream flowing into White Earth River, about two hundred miles above Fort Randall. He has several specimens, which are unusually rich, and it is believed the mines will rival any yet worked. The country is central, and prominent frontiersmen have organized a company, and with the opening of spring will carefully prospect the region. White Earth River is in the vicinity of Big Horn River, where the expedition organized at Cheyenne last season expected to find precious metals.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The money market shows no change of feature. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent. Borrowers on demand pay 6@7 per cent, according to the quality of the collateral.

GOLD

has been firm, and the sales have been at 110⅛@110¼. The Treasury gold sale took place to-day, as to-morrow is a legal holiday. The entire million was taken by S. Von Hoffman & Co. at 110.51¼-100. The total amount of bids made was $8,261,000, an unusual sum. The rates on gold loans have been 1, 2, 2½ to flat for carrying.

THE STOCK MARKET

is still effected by the speculative movement in Union Pacific. It is understood that the pool has been broken through the bad faith of some of the members, and, in consequence, some of the stock has been called in. The rates declined from 37⅛ to 34½, and the difference between cash and regular sales was ¼ of 1 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are more active, and the market is strong and higher, with a better demand.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅛ to 102¼, and Unions, 90½ to 91 for firsts; 80⅛ to 80½ for land grants, and 86⅛ to 86¼ for incomes.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet at the close at 109½ for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and 110¼ for sight.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is in less active demand, though holders are still stiff and decline to sell freely. The market is strong for medium and high grades, but steady for low grades. There is a fair demand for trade in family brands, in part for New Orleans. There is a moderate demand for corn, and prices are lower. The local inquiry is light. There is little freight room, though offerings are free. The wheat market is weaker and the inquiry limited, without important change in prices. The demand is chiefly for milling, though there is a fair inquiry for export.

[To the Associated Press.]

QUARANTINE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—In the quarantine investigation, to-day, testimony of experts was given to the effect that the Health Officers' fees amount to $50,000 per annum, and that the position ought to be a regular salaried one; that the quarantine duties can be performed with less men and at a smaller expense now, and that the period of quarantine can safely be reduced two months.

TEA AND COFFEE.

The Grocers Board of Trade, to-day, endorsed the petition to the Senate of the United States asking immediate action on the bill already passed the House for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Proceedings are commenced to throw into involuntary bankruptcy all the insurance companies in this district which are unable to meet their Chicago losses. A petition is filed in the United States Court against the Manhattan Fire Company, on which Judge Blatchford issued an order, returnable March 2, to show cause to the contrary. The Companies to be proceeded against are all amenable to adjudication under the Bankruptcy act, and it is felt that such adjudications will best tend to insure an equitable distribution of the assets.

OLD TAMMANY.

The Tammany Society met last night, and decided to take measures for a reorganization of that institution. Grand Sachem Schell was formally installed.

MARINE.

The steamers City of Montreal, Algeria, and Queen have arrived from Liverpool.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The charges against Judge Cardeza, which the Legislative Committee were investigating yesterday, related to alleged violations of the law affecting the *habeas corpus* in a case wherein Cardoza sent a child taken from a house of prostitution to a Catholic Reformatory, and refused a hearing to the representative of the claimant therefor. Court officials were summoned to testify as to papers on file. A number of Wall street brokers are called upon to give evidence as to the gold suits. Judges Cardoza and Barnard have counsel to represent them.

HORACE GREELEY.

Horace Greeley has withdrawn from the Bureau of Immigration, but continues to lend it his aid and co-operation.

INGERSOLL.

The *Times* says that Chairmaker Ingersoll was in the city yesterday, looking after the suits against him.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A passenger car on the Delaware & Lackawanna Road, near Binghamton, was thrown down an embankment, 25 feet, yesterday morning, by [illegible]. Several passengers were seriously injured.

BAR MEETING.

At a meeting of the Bar Association, last evening, the draft of a code for adoption by the Legislature was reported. Among the changes proposed is the abolition of the Marine and District Courts, and the establishment in their stead of a Municipal Court. A resolution was offered to have Judge McCunn's case investigated, but it was not entertained.

APPOINTMENT.

O. L. Stewart, Republican, has been appointed Assistant District Attorney, in place of young Tweed.

WOODHULL.

Oratrix Woodhull held forth at the Academy of Music last night, saying that "Christ was a Communist." The rest of her harrangue was of the usual order.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

The New York delegates to the National Labor Convention are instructed to vote for Wendell Phillips for the Presidency.

STOKES.

On account of the absence of Judge Cardoza, the Stokes case was adjourned to Monday next.

TO BE HANGED.

Foster, the car-hook murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged March 22. The prisoner's counsel will bring the case before the Court of Appeals.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The hog-packing for the season at Quincy was 53,883. The net average weight was 241 pounds; the gross average, 297.

—The Jacksonville *Journal* has to haul water one and a half miles for making steam.

—Judge Joseph Gillespie has decided, in a submitted case in Madison County, that the Sheriff of Madison for boarding prisoners can collect the fees allowed him under special laws when the Constitution went into force, until the fees are changed by the Legislature.

—Sam Smith, one of the Galena horse-thieves who escaped some time ago into Texas, as reported at the time, has met the reward of his crimes. On the 3d inst. he was killed by a Vigilance Committee at Granby Mines, Mo., for shooting his employer in cold blood.

IOWA.

Among recent deaths are those of Edward Ricker, of Grinnell, and Mrs. Carrie J. Beach, of Dubuque.

—Albert Champion, of DesMoines, has a pig with eight feet, two snouts, two ears, and one eye.

—Governor Carpenter has received from Miss Mary J. Murray, of Iowa City, a portrait of Governor Lucas, the first Executive, which the artist desires to sell to the State.

—The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad is having recorded, in the counties in Iowa through which the line passes, a mortgage of its track, bed, and appurtenances, which embraces the entire road to St. Paul. The mortgage is for $6,000,000, or $20,000 per mile, to secure the bonds issued by the Company for the amount named, which are now negotiated. The Trustees named in the mortgage are J. Edgar Thomson and William Dennison. The document covers twelve pages of the record book.

—W. J. Dowling, of Dubuque, caught his heel in the frog of a switch, and, being unable to extricate himself, was run over by a freight train moving backward, his body being literally cut in two.

—The two adjoining counties of Jones and Cedar, by the census of 1870, show a population exactly alike, each having 19,731. Both are twenty-four miles square, just that and no more. Each has a river running through its southwestern corner, diagonally, from northwest to southeast, the Wapsie in the one and the Cedar in the other.

—Corning erected between sixty and seventy new buildings in 1871.

—A. E. Keith, ex-Sheriff at Muscatine, has been presented with a silver service.

WISCONSIN.

Mrs. John Nichols, *nee* McGinnis, formerly of Dubuque, committed suicide on Sunday evening by cutting her throat. She had become greatly depressed in spirits through ill-health.

—A dozen flying squirrels were recently captured in East Delavan.

—The lode of lead-ore discovered at Sinsinawa Mound is 12 feet wide, and filled with mineral at a depth of 45 feet from the surface.

—Henry Jenkins, of Mifflin, has a 3-year old steer which weighs 1,270 pounds.

—Miss Jennie Walker has been appointed Postmistress at Wauzeka.

—La Pointe, Ashland County, was an old town when the patriots of the Revolution were fighting for independence.

MICHIGAN.

A Battle Creek man has entered the lecture-field—subject, "The Chicago Fire."

—The colored ladies of Adrian had a leap-year sleigh-ride the other night, and all the barber-shops were closed up.

—The Land Commissioner of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway has been authorized by the Company to place on the market their unsold lands, amounting in all to some 20,000 acres. This territory consists of pine and farming lands.

—Fishermen in the Saginaw and Au Sauble region are making preparations for the spring season. A net for fishing in deep water costs $2,200, and an ordinary one for shallow water, $600.

—The sheet copper mill at Houghton cost $70,000, and will turn out daily one ton of copper bottoms.

—D. H. F. Murnham, of Lapeer, has fallen heir to $45,000 by the death of his father at Cincinnati.

—There is a lady at Carrollton that has given birth to four pairs of twins and one set of triplets.

—A sleigh covered with canvas, and provided with a cooking-stove and accommodations for lodging, passed through Big Rapids on the 12th. The owner and family were bound north, and had with them cows and pigs to start a farm in the wilderness.

—An old lady named Rhoda de Joincourt of Southfield, aged 84 years, concluding that it was cheaper to live at the County Poor House than support herself, became voluntarily a pauper a few days since. She is worth at least $3,000, and annually receives interest on $2,000 loaned out. She is a childless orphan, and is desirous of saving her money against the necessities of old age.

MINNESOTA.

The Red Wing Turnverein is preparing to build a large hall and gymnasium.

—The wagon-makers of Wauketo have formed a Protective Association.

—Ensign McDonald, of Lansing, vaccinated himself with some matter procured from a stranger, who proved to be a victim of small-pox. McDonald met a horrible death.

PERSONAL.

John H. Surratt is teaching school at Brookville, Montgomery County, Md.

—Three generations of Nortons, on the male side, were born and have lived and died, in the same house at Greenland, N. H.

—Miss Ellen L. Fletcher, of Charleston, N. H., having learned the jeweler's trade, has opened a shop in that town.

—Squire Taliaferro, the distinguished colored statesman of Lynchburg, Va., has waived public honors, and gone to work on the Lynchburg & Louisville Railroad for $1 per day.

—A. Bradley Davis, an actor, now connected with Booth's Theatre, New York, under the name of A. Davis Bradley, learned the printer's trade in the Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* office, and for a time was its foreman. About the same time Artemus Ward and Colonel E. E. Cross worked in the same office.

—Charles J. Dawes committed suicide at Detroit on Saturday. He is supposed to have been a sufferer by the Chicago fire, and has a sister in this city, a Mrs. Day. The deceased was one of the best copper-plate printers in America. He was formerly an officer in the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, and was promoted for gallant conduct at Pittsburgh Landing in 1862. He was about 50 years of age, and unmarried.

—One of "Brother" Hammond's recent converts in Leavenworth is Thomas Diehl, who held the audience enchained for half an hour in the recital of his experience. He had been known as a hard case, had travelled with a circus for thirteen years, and was first aroused at one of Mr. Hammond's outdoor meetings in Leavenworth, by the incident of some rough fellows endeavoring to disturb the meeting. He interfered, and nearly got into a fight. He then went to the meetings in the church, and was led along, step by step, until his conversion.

—Marlow, the murderer, now in jail at Mayville, N. Y., has no hopes of being released from his sentence, and is fast failing in health, a visible difference appearing each day. His appetite fails, his hopes appear to have fled, and that firmness which never departed him during the trial is fast wearing away. He feels extremely bad at times, but brightens up when conversing. Whether he will have a new trial, is a question of conjecture.

—A bright little boy, 10 years of age, in Middlebury, Vt., last week, was put to bed as usual, and in the night it seems that he got bewildered and arose, and without dressing himself or putting on any shoes proceeded to his grandmother's house, about twenty rods distant, and aroused them from their slumbers, stating that there was great trouble at his house. The night was intensely cold, and the wonder is he did not freeze himself. He, however, was taken home, and, strange to say, he was not injured by his night's walk. He seemed to be conscious, but was laboring under a hallucination, perfectly unaccountable.

—On Saturday, at the dinner hour, a man made application at the New England House, Belfast, Me., for dinner for himself and wife. On being told that it was ready, he stripped off his coat, and entered the dining-room in his shirt sleeves. A waiter brought him a bill of fare, which he regarded curiously, and then laid down. Pretty soon another bill of fare was placed on his plate. Then he arose in his wrath, and, exclaiming, "I didn't come here to read show bills!—I came after some dinner!" called to his wife, and the twain departed.

—A strange case of temporary or intermittent loss of vision has recently occurred in Flint, Mich., to a young man named Charles Spence, a moulder in the Genesee Iron Works. At the time of the attack he was at work in the moulding room, and was looking under a mould, holding a small lamp in his hand. Suddenly he became conscious of the loss of sight. Upon regaining an upright position, his sight did not return, and at last accounts he was almost totally blind during the day time, suffering considerable pain in the eyes. At night, however, he is able to distinguish objects as well as ever in the partial darkness of the room, and suffers less pain. As daylight approaches, vision fails and the pain returns.

—It is related of the late J. W. Grimes that, while Governor of Iowa, and during the reunion of the Legislature at Iowa City, a gentleman from one of the interior towns, having business with the Legislature, arrived at the hotel where the Governor was boarding (and who, at the time, was pacing the hall), and, approaching the Governor, whom he took to be porter of the house, asked him to take his carpet-bag to his room. The request was complied with, a quarter offered and accepted, and the traveller told, "Whenever he wanted baggage carried, to call on Governor Grimes."

—Mrs. Philip Greely, who died last week at Portland, Me., left 6 children, 13 grandchildren, and 13 great-grandchildren. Three of her daughters are living in Europe. During the Franco-German war two of them were among the few Americans who remained in Paris, and they were alone, ill, and unprotected. Once the house in which they lived was fired by *petroleuses*, but was fortunately extinguished; and, when the Versaillists entered the city, the Communists took possession of the dwelling, burst into the room where the youngest daughter was lying desperately ill, mounted a howitzer on the balcony of her window, and fired upon the troops below. The shock and exposure hastened her death, and the painful news, when brought to the aged mother in her far-away home, seemed to increase the debility which had marked her declining years.

—The notabilities of the Parliament of Manitoba are thus described by a correspondent of the London *Advertiser*:

The Speaker, Mr. Royal, is a fine looking man, shaves clean, speaks English and French fluently, wears black kid gloves, is the editor of *Le Metis*, a clever lawyer, apparently about 35 years of age, and, take him all in all, the cleverest man in the House. On his right sits the Hon. Attorney General Clark. He is about the same age as, or rather older than, the Speaker, wears a very long heavy beard and mustache. He also addresses the House in French and English. He is sarcastic in his manner and dictatorial, and sometimes very abusive. On the right of the Attorney General sits Mr. Howard, the Provincial Secretary. He is a young man about 28; dresses elegantly; sports considerable jewelry and a fine cane; can speak about a dozen words consecutively; smokes a cigar, or walks the streets with the ladies; visits his office for about fifteen minutes per day, and draws his salary regularly. He is the fine gentleman of the House. Mr. Girard, the Treasurer, is a jolly Frenchman. Everybody likes him. He scarcely ever erects his form to say a word in the House, probably because it is so heavy; and, if any one wants to know anything about the public accounts, he always refers them to his clerk, as he cannot comprehend the intricacies of figures and accounts. Mr. Norquay, the Minister of Public Works, is the hardest working member of the Ministry; but the small amount of funds left at his disposal by his predecessor completely fetters him, and prevents him from making much needed improvements. Besides these, on the Government side, who occasionally take part in the debates, are Messrs. Bird and Bunn. Messrs. Hay and Sutherland, of the Opposition, are the two most prominent members. They are both comparatively young men (about 35). Mr. Hay is slight in figure, of pretty good judgment, and sometimes makes a very passable speech. Mr. Sutherland is of a rather nervous temperament, stands somewhat in awe of the Attorney General's abusive tongue, but sometimes throws out very good suggestions.

A Remorseless Swindle.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Some years ago—we do not remember how many, but suppose it to be a dozen—there was a newspaper announcement about a man who had left a package of money at Earl's Hotel, then on Park row, New York, to be put in the safe for safe keeping, receiving for it the usual check from the clerk. Upon presenting his check, [illegible] his package—the clerk was horrified to discover that it was missing. It happened that a check had been presented, which was an exact imitation of the check given by the clerk, and on this bogus check the package had been, innocently enough, delivered to the person claiming it. The depositor brought a suit to recover $15,000, the alleged amount of the deposit left at Mr. Earle's. For years the matter was in litigation in the Courts, going from one tribunal to another, and keeping Earl "on the keen jump" (as Emerson has it). The result of it all has been that Earle had to pay the $15,000, and a good deal more besides, in the shape of interest money and expenses, amounting in all to no less a sum than $42,000. This amount Mr. E. has paid in cash, to settle this troublesome job; and now, having a few months since paid the last installment and ended the ugly matter, he received, a week ago (he was in town a day or two ago and told his old friends of it), a package from Boston enclosing a letter. The package was the identical original missing package from the safe—was identified as such—and with it were papers which have proved beyond a question that the actual amount deposited in the hotel safe was not $15,000, but only $560; and it was also revealed that the depositor had a confederate, and that the whole operation was a swindle and a robbery. A duplicate check was made so like to the other that there seemed to be no difference; and the two rogues have doubtless divided the "swag" which the courts have decreed to the plaintiff. The note, which revealed these facts, was signed "Howard," with this intesting addition: "A Conscientious Scoundrel."

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Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

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Throat Diseases, Asthma,
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From Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., Well-known Attorney-at-Law, &c., 34 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati:

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer has prescribed for my wife with most remarkable success. The patient was suffering for fourteen years with a most aggravated case of catarrh and ulcerated sore throat, accompanied by a terrible cough. Her general health was giving way, her appetite impaired, and she had ample reason to dread the approach of consumption; but under the skillful care of Dr. Ayer, in one month she has entirely regained her health, and is now free from catarrh and its fearful consequences. I cheerfully commend Dr. Ayer's practice to all who are suffering from Nasal Catarrh, Throat or Lung Affections. IRA C. MITCHELL.

Call personally. Prices within the reach of all.
Address I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
720 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

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Constantly on hand, which we are selling 20 per cent below the prices of other dealers. Our
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Will be in running order this week. Orders for printing filled at the following rates:
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PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 860 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock m., Saturday the 23d day of March, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. Army the following stores, delivered at the usual place of delivery, at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo., viz.:
50 barrels mess pork.
136,400 pounds bacon, clear sides, in sacks.
*28,700 pounds corn meal, kiln-dried.
*13,860 pounds choice white beans, hand-picked.
*9,000 pounds split peas.
*4,500 pounds rice.
*5,200 pounds hominy, large.
30,400 pounds coffee, green rio, in double sacks.
*61,400 pounds 'C' sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's.
5,500 pounds of adamantine candles, full weight, sixes, or eights, in boxes, strapped.
11,000 pounds soap, hard and dry, free from adulteration, in boxes, strapped.
*10,800 pounds salt, clean and dry, fine grain.
640 pounds ground black pepper, free from adulteration, in full weight 4 ounce papers, packed in boxes, strapped, containing 25 pounds, net.
Bidders will state the price of articles marked * if delivered in round-hoop oak barrels full head-lined, and also price of same articles if delivered in double sacks, (inside twilled cotton; outside gunny).
Proposals for delivery at Chicago will be addressed to the undersigned, and for delivery at St. Louis, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo.
Proposals should be made on blank forms, to be obtained from either of the Commissaries named.
Samples of all articles (except meat) must accompany bids. Proposals will be subject to all the conditions heretofore published, a copy of which can be seen by application at the offices of C. S. at Chicago, or St. Louis. Bids must state the time when the stores can be delivered.
R. MACFEELY,
Major and C. S. U. S. A.

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Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Vault Doors.
BEARD & BRO., St. Louis.
F.H. MERRITT, Ag't, 58 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

TO CAPITALISTS
AND OTHERS.—A Builder from London is open to give estimates for building, alterations, and fitting of every description.
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SEEDS, ETC.

HOVEY & CO.
RE-OPENED with a full stock of
SEEDS,
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For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by Mr JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N.Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between C. M. WEINBERGER and E. WEBER is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. C. M. WEINBERGER is alone authorized to sign the name of the firm, and will settle all accounts.
C. M. WEINBERGER.
Chicago, Feb. 19, 1872. E. WEBER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
FAREWELL NIGHT OF
WACHTEL,
EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR,
With the Grand German Opera.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, by general request,
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU,
In which Mr. WACHTEL in his unrivalled role of Chapelou created the utmost sensation last Monday.
N. B.—Mr. WACHTEL, in the third act, will sing Abt's song, "Good Night my Dearest Child." Miss CANISSA as Madeleine; Mr. VIERLING as Marquis de Corcy; Mr. FRANOSCH as Bijou, &c., &c.
Mr. A. NEUENDORFF, Conductor.
SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, doors open at 1,
FAREWELL WACHTEL MATINEE.
MARTHA! MARTHA! MARTHA!
Mr. WACHTEL in his famous role of Lionel. Miss CANISSA, Mlle. DeGEBELE, VIERLING, FRANOSCH.
N. B.—Tickets marked No. 1 will be good for Friday only.
Reserved seats $4 and $3. General admission, $2. Family Circle, $1. Seats can be reserved at the Globe Theatre.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
AT THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Corner Ann and Washington-sts.,
Thursday Evening, February 22,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, under the management of OTTO LOB, Esq., Musical Director, for the benefit of the ZION CONGREGATION.
Tickets, $1; To be had at the door.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
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Tremendous Success! Second week of EAST LYNNE IN BLACK! | Jealous Husband! Arkansas Traveller! Actor and Novice! Everything New!

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Positively for five nights only, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 19. Engagement of the favorite young character comedian, MR. JOS. K. EMMET, who will appear in his great original of the German Emigrant, in the triumphantly successful drama, written by Chas. Gayler, entitled
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, grand revival of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, by the powerful Academy Company. Saturday night, Feb. 24, benefit of MR. Frank Lawlor, on which occasion Mr. Frank H. Aiken has kindly volunteered.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
DRY GOODS AUCTION SALE,
On THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 22, at the Red Front Salesroom, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., at Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, at the Red Front Salesroom, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Extension Tables, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-Top Hat Racks, Whatnots, Office Desks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Wool Carpets, Venetian Stair Carpets, Window Shades, Mirrors, Show Cases, &c., on Saturday, Feb. 24, at 9½ o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.
Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme of Class B to be Drawn Feb. 29, 1872.
5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$[illegible]
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,[illegible]
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	[illegible]
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	[illegible]
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	[illegible]
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	[illegible]
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	[illegible]
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	[illegible]
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	[illegible]

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs. $2.50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.
Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
No. 515 Walnut-st., (Post Office Box 2446),
St. Louis, Mo.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPERHANGINGS
AT
FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar-Proof
SAFES,
Vault Doors & Bank Vaults.
HERRING & CO.
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS.
THAYER & TOBEY
Furniture Co.,
86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

TO LEASE.

LUMBER YARD
TO LEASE.
The Yard formerly occupied by G. Mears & Co., on South Branch and Mason Canal. It has over 400 feet good new dock, and about four acres of ground. Apply to GEORGE ARMOUR, Room 4 Lind's Block.

FINANCIAL.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST THE
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.
Bought. Also, COUNTY ORDERS wanted, by CITIZENS' BANK, 167 West Madison-st.

BRICK.

BRICKS.
BRICK, LIME, CEMENT,
And Building Material generally, sold on commission. Consignments solicited. Advances made.
PIERCE & SKELSEY.
131 LaSalle-st.

BRICK.
I can deliver immediately full-sized hard red and white brick at lowest market rates. Samples at office.
J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

City Clerk's Office,
CHICAGO, FEB. 20, 1872.
Public notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, for an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of [illegible]. The voting places and the Inspectors of Election will be the same as at the general election held in December, 1871.
C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk.

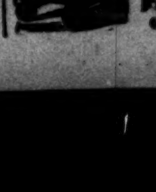
BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN TULLY,
Architect and Superintendent, No. 40 East Harrison-st., near Wabash-av., Chicago. Plans and specifications prepared on reasonable terms. References: Col. R. B. Mason, late Mayor of Chicago; Hon. J. B. Rice, late Mayor of Chicago; John L. Ranney, Esq., Board of Trade; T. T. Morford, Esq., Board of Trade.

LUMBER.

WE HAVE SOME
6, 8, AND 10-FOOT LUMBER
FOR SALE.
SUMWALT & TEST, 143 West Lake-st.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FOREIGN.

Permission Desired by the Pope to Hold the Œcumenical Council in England.

Strength of the Monarchists' Manifesto to Count de Chambord.

San Louis Potosi Captured by the Mexican Revolutionists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Dalrymple gave notice of his intention to ask on Friday whether measures have been taken to prevent a collision between the American and Canadian fishermen during the coming fishing season.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 16th says that the Treaty of Washington, as interpreted by the Americans, is an unconditional surrender, such as is only extorted at the point of the victor's sword. This is the plain and natural main ground for rejecting as intolerably absurd the American demand. England is unanimous in a rejection of the treaty in its American sense. No section of the people is in favor of acceding to the United States' demand

Charles Francis Adams arrived in the Algeria to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is reported that Lord Northbrook, at present Under Secretary of State for War, will be appointed Viceroy of India.

The marriage of the Marquis of Ely, to the daughter of Lord Edward George Howard, is announced to take place soon.

The English press directory gives the number of journals in Great Britain at 1,482.

Five hundred weight of gunpowder was seized in Cork, yesterday, by the authorities.

The yacht Enchantress will be sent by the Admiralty to Suez to receive the remains of Earl Mayo, and convey them to England.

A rumor prevails throughout London that Baron Hatherly will soon retire from the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, and will be succeeded by the Right Hon. Lord Romilly.

In the Tichborne case, the Attorney General, Sir John Coleridge, has brought his address to a close, and the examination of witnesses for the defence has commenced. Lord Bellew was on the stand to-day. His testimony was very damaging to the claimant.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Assembly have agreed to report a bill, providing for the taxation of all raw materials, except those used in the manufacture of textile fabrics. Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, has signified his acquiescence of this modification of the favorite plan for the taxation of raw materials.

Two hundred members of the right and fifty-six members of the left centre in the National Assembly signed a manifesto of the Monarchists in that body, which was carried to Antwerp by the Count Monte, and presented to the Count de Chambord.

Three assassins of Generals Lecompte and Thomas will be executed at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning at Satory.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the powers of the Government over the press.

Thiers has summoned the principal Generals to give an account of the present state of feeling in the army.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—Sagasta has completed the formation of the new Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The *Gaulois* newspaper this morning says: "Elias Amadeus, of Spain, is degenerate with the Anglo-Saxon blood of his people, and has urged his father, King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, to sanction his abdication. The *Gaulois* further says that Emmanuel counsels patience."

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The new Ministry is composed of the following members: Sagasta, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Admiral Malcampo, Minister of Marine; Senor de Blas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Camacho, Minister of Finance; General Delrey, Minister of War; Senor Ribledo, Minister of Public Works; Senor Herrera, Minister of Colonies; Senor Coimenares, Minister of Justice. The last mentioned five members of the Ministry belong to the Unionist party. Admiral Topete, who it was reported would be one of the members of the new Government, declined to accept the position, owing to the illness of his daughter.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The new Ministry has the unanimous support of the progressive party.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The police authorities have ascertained that a note is circulating in this city who has sworn to take the life of Bismarck, and an active search is going on for the would-be assassin.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 21.—Eight thousand revolutionists attacked the city of San Luis Potosi on the 14th inst., driving the Government troops in their barricades, and cutting off reinforcements and supplies. A *conducta*, with $1,500,000, reached the front, near Camargo, yesterday, escorted by 500 Revolutionists. This is the first specie which has arrived out since the commencement of the revolution.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 21.—The Pope has asked permission of Victor Emmanuel and Austria for the holding of the Ecumenical Council in their dominions.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Second and Third Days of the Convention at Cincinnati—The Bridges—Locks and Dams—Dredging—The Louisville Canal.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 21.—The Convention for the Improvement of the Ohio River met this morning. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. D. Mayo. Three cheers for Gen. Grant were given. Committees reported that they had considered what was necessary for the improvement of the Ohio River, and submitted that the importance of the Ohio River as a great artery of trade and travel cannot be over-estimated. The wonder was that the magnitude of its commerce had been so long ignored. Any improvement that would give the channel six feet during the whole year, would so increase the value of property, and multiply cities and population, and cheapen the primary comforts of life, that the question of cost should be a secondary one to the deliberations of the Convention. The question of the mode of adjusting the improvement is the only one on which there is a diversity of opinion. Eminent engineers do not agree on a specific plan; doubtless because they have not been called to a special board to examine the whole subject. In view of these facts, the Committee deem it the duty of Congress to authorize an elaborate examination, by competent and disinterested government engineers, of the whole subject of river improvement in this country and in Europe to ascertain the best mode for the Ohio River. The Committee would recommend this Convention to take such action as would indicate to Congress a more liberal policy in providing for the vigorous prosecution of the work on the Ohio River.

The following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were chosen: H. Buckingham, S. F. Simpson, John A. Martin, Wm. Baldwin, H. Cross, Wm. A. Morris, Josiah Bigg, Geo. Robie, J. M. Robertson, J. C. Carpenter.

A strenuous effort was made to elect as delegate-at-large, H. Langston, the well-known colored Republican, but failed, which disappointed a large number of colored citizens. Otherwise good feeling prevailed, and not one dissenting voice to the nomination of Grant.

Arkansas Delegates Appointed to the Cincinnati Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 21.—The Liberal Republican State Convention, appointed by the State Convention of Oct. 1869, met here to-day and appointed 15 delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. It is said that Gen. Curtis, of Missouri, who was also appointed 15 delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, has declined to serve. The delegates will be instructed to vote for Grant if the look and dam plan was practicable. In his opinion people living on the Ohio would not consent to them. (Applause.) The chairman of each filled that the appreciation was far present needs only, and did not pretend to be all that was necessary for the permanent improvement of the river.

The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Memorials to Congress reported that it was inexpedient to adopt the resolution referred to them providing for a Committee of ten to go to Washington and urge legislation for the improvement of the Ohio, because there was no provision to pay the expense of such Committee, and there was no probability that they would serve without the payment of expenses. The Committee further asked leave to propose a memorial to Congress after the adjournment of the Convention, to be presented to a future meeting, or to be left to the discretion of the Committee and be presented to Congress without submission to the Convention. The Committee were authorized to submit a memorial.

A. L. Fraser offered a resolution, petitioning Congress to pass, at the present session, the bill ordered by Mr. Garfield, extending the jurisdiction of the Light-House Board to the Ohio River. Adopted.

Mr. Conner offered a resolution for the appointment of a Finance Committee to provide for expenses of the publication of such documents as may be required by the Convention. Adopted.

On motion, an Executive Committee of nine was appointed to take charge of the subjects presented, and continue the work of the Convention.

A resolution was adopted to print and distribute 2 000 copies of the proceedings of the Convention.

Adjourned, to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the National Labor Convention at Columbus, Ohio—Permanent Organization—Judge Davis Evidently the Choice of the Convention for President.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 21.—Pursuant to call, the National Labor Reform party met in this city, at Wagner's Hall, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. A. M. Puett, of Greencastle, Indiana, Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

On motion, John Ernly, of Pennsylvania, was made temporary Chairman, and A. C. Cameron, of Chicago, Secretary. Messrs. Throop, of Connecticut; Coggswell, of Illinois; Dalton, of New York; Greevy, of Pennsylvania; and Cummings, of Massachusetts, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

A recess of half an hour was then taken.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the Committee reported credentials from delegates representing the States of New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Connecticut, Minnesota, New York, West Virginia, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New Jersey, Mississippi, Maine, Iowa, and Arkansas.

On motion, the Chairman of each delegation was requested to present to the President of the Convention the choice of each State for members of the Committees on Permanent Organization, Ways and Means, and Platform. The Convention then adjourned till 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session the Convention assembled at 2 p. m., Mr. John Finley in the chair.

The Committees on Permanent Organization, Ways and Means, and Platform, were then appointed.

The following is the Committee on Platform: A. C. Cameron, Illinois; S. P. Cummings, Massachusetts; R. F. Trevethick, Michigan; Horace H. Day, New York; A. M. Puett, Indiana; Albert H. Harrison, Connecticut; B. F. Johnson, Pennsylvania; Wm. A. Jones, Nebraska; Thos. Marshall, Iowa; H. Chamberlin, Arkansas; E. D. Garran, Maine; J. H. Jones, New Jersey.

After a long discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to poll its full vote in the vote for the nomination of President and Vice President, but this shall not be understood to interfere with the individual rights of delegates in expressing their choice.

The Committee on Permanent Officers presented the following, which was unanimously adopted: Edwin D. Culbertson, of Rutherford, President; for Vice Presidents—James G. Buel, of Ohio; George F. Weaver, of Pennsylvania; R. C. Silence, of Missouri; Horace H. Day, of New York; H. Cameron, of Kansas; H. B. Magiathlin, of Massachusetts; E. Aldrich, of Mississippi; John A. Thompson, of West Virginia; Edward Fisk, of Maine; Alexander Campbell, of Illinois; A. M. Puett, of Indiana.

The situation remains about the same as it did last evening. Judge Davis seems to be the coming man.

The platform, in addition to advocating the financial system of the National Bank Union, will probably endorse the one-term principle, general amnesty, civil service reform, the election of President by a direct vote, universal suffrage, and a protest against further land grants to railroad corporations, and the importation of coolie labor.

Indiana State Convention—A Combined Organization and Platform.

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There has been a good deal of canvassing done on all day, and the nomination of General Tom Browne is generally conceded, as the Harrison men intend to contest the ground, and there is little doubt that he will receive a handsome vote.

The Workingmen's Industrial Districts met in this city to-night, and elected all the officers of the Convention; including the Committee on Resolutions, who are now sitting in preparation of a report to endorse Grant and Colfax, and instruct the delegates to the next Convention to vote for those gentlemen as second choice. The Congressional District Conventions indorsed Grant and Colfax without opposition, and the Convention will do so unanimously. The Democratic press has been telegraphed from Washington declining to allow his name to be mentioned for Congress at Large. General Kenner and Hunter will be present, and E. W. H. Ellis will be Secretary of the Convention. Governor Cumback is here and will accept temporary Chairmanship of the Convention, but will work hard for its success.

Kansas Republican State Convention—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention Instructed to Vote for Grant.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 21.—The State Convention for the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention held here to-day was the largest convention of the kind ever held in the State. Jas. H. Froddy was elected Chairman, and J. S. Emery, Secretary. Resolutions were unanimously adopted renewing the emphatic expressions of confidence in the principles, their pride in the record, and their fealty to the man identified to that party which carried the country through and preserved it amid the disasters of the stormiest era of its history, and which has since devoted to the solution of the delicate and difficult problems growing out of said war, in such manner as, with some local exceptions, has secured to the country at large a degree of internal peace, organic unity, financial standing, and general prosperity which are the wonder and admiration of all nations; and believing this satisfactory condition of affairs largely attributable to the patient courage and wisdom of the man who was first in war, first in peace, and Commander-in-Chief of the armies, and then the honored President of the Councils of the Republic; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates to day chosen are instructed to vote for the patriotic President and citizen soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, whose Administration has brought us a degree of prosperity at home, respect and dignity abroad, which it would be suicidal to interrupt and interfere with till time has been given to complete the work so well begun, and so auspiciously prosecuted to the present time.

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MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—GUNDELL—At Pleasant View, Ill., Feb. 15, Mr. Solis O. Phillips, of Lincoln, Neb., and Miss Jennie M. Gundell, of Chicago.

CALDWELL—WRIGHT—Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. C. Hopkins, J. Clinton Caldwell, of Chicago, and Miss Carrie Wright, of Aurora, Ill.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

DECKER—Feb. 21, 1872, at her late residence, 161 Twenty-fourth-st., Mrs. Sarah J. Decker, in her 39th year.

Funeral from above number Thursday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock p. m.

HANNING—In Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday, 17th inst., at the residence of her brother, C. W. Trotter, Mrs. Lottie M. Hanning.

DUNCAN—At Athens, Mich., Feb. 13, of consumption, Francis E. Duncan, aged 22.

BOARDING AND LODGING

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph.—Handsome suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for two or four persons.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—UNFURNISHED SUITE front rooms on second floor, with board.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM, with board, for gent or lady; first-class accommodations.

45 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A PLEASANT HALL bedroom to rent with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen, bath room, &c. References required.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, with Brussels carpet, to rent; also furnished rooms with board, for single gentlemen. Next door to the Congregational Church.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—A LARGE SECond story front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board; embracing home comforts and economy.

169 ARCHER-AV.—FAMILIES, SINGLE gents or young ladies can find pleasant furnished rooms with board. Also rooms for housekeeping.

248 CALUMET-AV.—ONE VERY FINE front parlor suite, first floor; also one single and double rooms for gents; elegant brick house; first-class fare; pleasant every way.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished front room, with board, for two gents or gent and wife. Terms, $14 per week. Location first-class.

340 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room for two gentlemen, with home comforts. Terms reasonable.

609 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT PARLOR, FURnished, with board; also other pleasant rooms. Day boarders also accommodated.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM, with first-class board, for gent and wife or two gentlemen. Reference required.

1289 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH board, for a gentleman and lady.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, JUST OPENING AT Stump's new block, corner of Twenty-ninth-st and Cottage Grove-av., commanding splendid view of the lake.—To rent, with board, rooms, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to P. P. LATHAM, No. 628 South Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

MADISON HOUSE, 134 AND 136 WEST MADison-st., $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH a front alcove rooms, unfurnished, in the West side. Address, stating terms, &c., Box 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN private family, in which there are few boarders; a large front room with grate; south side. Address, stating terms, location, etc., SPEER, Carrier 12.

BOARD—FOR MAN, WIFE AND CHILD; WIFE to do sewing and chamber work; will furnish sewing machine. Address P 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in private family, and comfortable room with board, in respectable locality, on West Side. Willing to pay good price for first-class accommodations. Address P 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A QUIET PRIVATE FAMILY ON South Side, north of Twenty-second-st., by two young men; terms moderate. References given. Address S 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom en suite, and two bedrooms on same floor, with board, for gentleman and wife, child and nurse; rooms must be on first or second floors. No one need respond unless able to furnish rooms in the best manner and pay a good board, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address C F L, Tribune Branch office, 423 Wabash-av.

BOARD—A PARLOR AND TWO GOOD SIZED bedrooms, for gentleman, wife, child, and nurse. An entire second floor preferred; good price will be paid. Best of references required. Address, stating location, Felton Park or North of Sixteenth-st., S. S., Box 30 Madison-st., or 154 Twenty-second-st.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOMS, by west of Ashland av., and south of Lake-st., by a family consisting of three adults and two children, respectively, in their 44, 41 and 7 year old. Reference, etc. Address, stating terms and accommodation, to 119 South Hoyne-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HEAVY HORSES, 7 years old, fresh from country, to be seen at 909 State-st. To be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—SEVEN DRAUGHT AND DRIVING horses at Stable-st. Kane-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SADDLE OR BUGGY horse for $75, at MORRISON'S Stable, near 174 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP, ONE PAIR OF HEAVY draught horses and one pair of mules, also one express horse. At 167 Chicago-av.

FOR SALE—TWO CAR-LOADS OF HORSES and mules, just arrived; consisting of three-horse drivers, ponies, etc. Must be sold at once. 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF WORK HORSES, just arrived; call before buying. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD HORSE; ALSO ONE SET of light double harness. M. GRAFF, 59 and 61 Market-st.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF HEAVY DRAUGHT, express, and driving horses, at PATRICK'S Avenue Horse Repository, 64 and 66 Kinzie-st.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE AN OPEN OR top buggy, phaeton, democrat or road wagon, harness, blankets, &c., go to FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CO.'S, 78 and 80 Lake-st., where you can buy at prices cheaper than any other house in the West.

WANTED—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, AT 240 South and West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, CLARENCE OR LANdau, or both. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES—G. & P. O. & B. Co.'s office, corner of Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS OR CORE PROPerty near limits, palatial brick residence, large lot, fruit and ornamental trees; near depot. Price $30,000; will clear, real value. Address P. O. Box 2976, Waukegan, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—LOT ON ERIE-ST., NEAR Fifth-av., worth $4,000, for improved farm within 25 miles of Chicago, worth $4,000. HEMING-WAY & SMITH, Room 45 Central Union Block, corner of Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS piano for crockery or glassware, or for a horse and buggy. Inquire at 65 Archer-av., up stairs.

WANTED—$20 000 TO BUILD STORES NEAR OR during the fire; will give to complete the work for building purposes; by a stock company, in exchange for improved property and lots. Call and company. H. WHIPPLE, 73 Canal-st., room 3.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED Michigan-av. property for a good residence. WM. GARNETT, 508 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., with good house and lot, in a thriving town in Northern Illinois. Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for good city real estate or good farm, or will sell at a discount for cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

TO EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE—GROCERY and notion store, and other kinds of city property and lands. FINLEY, 43 S. Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE GOTHIC HOUSE OF 7 rooms, with two lots, on South Side, for unimproved lots on West Side. Corner preferred. Address P. O. Box 2976, Waukegan, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE HISTORY OF the Great Conflagration. Chicago its Past, Present and Future. In the press of preparation; also for Plain Home Folks, and Medical Common Sense, Dr. Foote's new and wonderful work, the best selling books published. Address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF JAMES Fisk. A complete history of his life and exploits from a pecker boy to a king of shoddy financiers, his triumphs and failures. How he lived and how he died. Price by mail, 50 cents. Terms liberal. Address, WM. FLINT & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WOMAN AS WIFE and Mother; by Prof. Henry Clarence, M. D., of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and one of the greatest physicians in the world. Also for Diseases, and see our terms and full description of this work. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., General Agents for the West, 220 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN every town to act as easy business paying $3 a week and expenses. Capital not required. Send for sample. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CRUMBS SWEPT UP. by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Fifty-two sketches of his pulpit discourses. Sold by subscription. Agents are meeting with success. Send for circulars, and see our terms and a full description of this work. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., General Agents for the West, 220 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE GREAT LIFE OF Christ. Fifty-first edition. Just out. Over 600 pages. Price $3.50. Sold only by subscription. Agents wanted in Philadelphia, Boston, and all the Old Cities of the East. Also for Life of McKean and Hayden; and all the talk this evening. Hundreds are calling on the latter gentleman to tender their congratulations.

Elder Canon, a Methodist minister, insulted by the remarks of Hayden, and said Utah would be the brightest gem in the Union. The blood of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Normans, and many noble descendants of the sires of the revolution, and ever loyal. Canon is unappreciated.

A despatch from Green River, to-day, says that all the Japanese will be at Ogden to-morrow.

Judge McKean leaves for Washington to-morrow.

The Golconda mines in the South Mountain Mining District, Idaho, have been sold for $30,000, all cash. Other mines in the same vicinity are being sold at heavy amounts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SOME over $200 70 Sunday evening, on the road from the rich mat, between the hours of 5 and 6, on West Lake or West Randolph-sts., between Jefferson and Halsted. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Return to the same at 31 Milwaukee-av., or at the West Side Bank, corner Lake and Halsted-sts.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Fourteenth-st., a bundle of clothes, going to wash. The party who found them will confer a favor by leaving them at 1,009 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SOUTH WATER OR CLARK-ST., A set of bedding plans. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Gurley's new building, corner of Franklin and South Water-sts.

LOST—A VALISE CONTAINING A SMALL SET of account books from my buggy. Parties leaving it at the corner of Randolph and Market-sts. Bagley's coal office, will receive a reward of $5 and no questions asked.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A BUNDLE OF SOILED clothes on Wednesday morning, on Wabash-av. The above reward to whoever will return to 161 Twenty second-st. and no questions asked.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON LAST SUNDAY, Feb. 18th, one white horse and two-seated rockaway carriage. A liberal reward paid on returning same to HAAS & POWELL, 27 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, NEARLY new; also a green velvet-covered lounge. 1107 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET ORGAN; 2 sets of reeds, 9 stops; cost $250; will sell for $150. Also, 1 square piano, $75. Call at 1,009 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, ALMOST new; will be sold cheap. Call at 1,009 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, NEARLY new; also a green velvet-covered lounge. 1107 Prairie-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—BY THOS. A. & M. HUTCHINSON, 79 Clark-st.

Michigan-av.—Brick house with barn, Lot 27x190, Michigan-av.—A large brick house north of Sixteenth-st. Can be had on easy terms.

Prairie-av.—We have a number of very fine places on this av., between Sixteenth and Twenty-second sts. Please call and see our list.

Calumet-av.—We have six very desirable residences on this av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth sts. Some are bargains.

Butterfield-st.—A nice house and lot, near Thirty-second-st. Price, $4,000.

Indiana-av.—A nice brick house with deep lot, near Sixteenth-st. Can be bought for $12,000.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 51 CENTRAL Union Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts:

Two two-story houses, 8 and 10 rooms, Nos. 36 and 38 Walnut-st.

Cottage, 6 or 8 rooms, No. 38 Rucker-st.

One and a half story house, No. 427 West Twelfth-st.

Near Mozart, south frontage.

Residence on May-st., near Twelfth-st.

Two-story frame double-house, Nos. 447 and 449 West Randolph-st.

Two-story and basement marble front, No. 618 West Washington-st.; all modern improvements.

Two-story dwelling, No. 84 South Union-st., near Monroe.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

West Jackson-st., house and lot, 22x125 ft; $7,500.

Lincoln-st., two 2-story houses, with lot 24x125 ft; $8,000 each.

Walnut-st., near Paulina, house, and lot 50x150 ft; $8,500.

South Canal-st., three stores with lot 50x125 ft; $6,000.

West Lake-st., near Ann, two-story frame, and lot 20x161; $4,000.

West Monroe-st., fine house, and lot 50x132 ft; fine property; $8,000.

FOR SALE—2 NEW HOUSES, 20 YEARS' LEASE, on Forest-av., cheap.

House and lot on Jackson near Jackson.

House and lot on Wentworth-av.

House and lot on Dearborn-av.

House and lot on Bryant-av.

House and lot on Throop, near Jefferson Park.

Lots on Bryant, Stanford, and Forest-avs., near Douglas place.

10 to 40 feet on Wells, near Monroe.

Desirable lots on Thirty-eighth and Bonfield-st., near street cars—easy terms.

TILTON & STEWART, 448 State-st.

FOR SALE—55x100 ON WABASH AND MICHIgan-avs., corner Fifty-sixth-st.

250 feet on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av.

75x175 on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st.

75x175 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class house, containing all modern improvements. Will be sold on easy terms.

A. H. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS IN GROVE out of fire limits; near street cars; lake shore. Will make terms to suit, or sell on monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE owners to sell twelve acres on Fifty-second-st., between Sixteenth and Twenty-second sts. Please call and see our list.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY desirable residences on this av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth sts. Some are bargains.

Butterfield-st.—A nice house and lot, near Thirty-second-st. Price, $4,000.

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